NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

10c

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HOW ALIENS CONTROL DEFENSE MATERIALS

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COMMENT ON WORLD EVENTS ★ BRITISH PARLIAMENT COMMITS SUICIDE ★ U.S. SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON, ENEMY OF WAR

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Dinner Chat

IN FATHER COUGHLIN'S radio broadcast which announced his intention of founding a newspaper, and in subsequent announcements about the publishing enterprise, it was often reiterated that SOCIAL JUSTICE would never be for sale on newsstands.

The Christian truths, and the economic doctrines of Christian social justice, which it was proprosed to talk about were bound to be "controversial" — even objectionable — to those who control the newsstands in America.

For this reason individual subscription to the magazine — and purchases from salesmen — are the only certain way that the contents of this national magazine of comment and opinion can come to the readers of America.

In every city that we know about, the demand from readers exceeds the number of men and boys available to distribute the magazine.

We need more salesmen!

A Cincinnati Letter

"I should like to know why SOCIAL JUSTICE is not sold on the streets of Cincinnati," a recent writer asks.

Our only answer is that it is, but there are not enough sales people to get around; and, just maybe, those who are undertaking to sell the magazine are having a difficult time of it.

The Cincinnati reader adds:

"As far as I know the only places downtown where one can get a copy are St. Louis and St. Xavier churches, and both are outside the business and shopping district.

"Some weeks ago a lady was selling the paper in the Dixie Terminal, where the cars and buses from northern Kentucky enter the city. I bought a copy, as I always do when I find a seller on the streets, but that is the first and last time I ever saw her there.

"Formerly, SOCIAL JUSTICE was on the newspaper rack of the Cincinnati Public Library, as was the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*. Both these papers disappeared. On inquiry I was told they were in the Study Room on the second floor. Even there they are not out on the rack, but in a drawer of an attendant's desk.

"I made inquiries as to the reason and was told that they were constantly being defaced.

"I will say that in all my reading in Public Libraries scattered over a large part of the United States, I never came across anything like what I found written week after week, and *always in the same hand*, on the margins of the *Catholic Telegraph*.

"The obscenity was sickening!"

In the same mail another Cincinnati reader sends SOCIAL JUSTICE a clipping from the *Enquirer* which reads in part as follows:

"Cincinnati will have a citizens committee on obscene literature, similar to a group operating in Cleveland . . . Councilman Russell Wilson presented a recommendation in Council urging such an organization . . . Councilman Nicholas Klein voted against the ordinance!"

It is remarkable how opposition to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine, in any community, is so often accompanied by anti-Catholic prejudice and offensive outcroppings of obscenity.

All American Ball

The Pilgrims' Club of Philadelphia announces an All-American Ball at Benedict Hall, 157 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, on the evening of Friday, February 21. Proceeds of the affair are to be presented as a gift to Father Coughlin on his "Silver Jubilee." Kathryn A. Larkin, 1834 Tasker St., is secretary.

The Pope's 'Silence'

War or no war, Msgr. Jackman's Holy Rood parish bulletin is carrying on. The latest mail from England brings some more of them. We believe our readers enjoy them as much as we do. Under the above caption. Msgr. Jackman writes:

"A patient in a hospital confided to me the other day that the world has decided to have done with organized religion. I replied: 'Yes, and see the result in 1940!'

"'No,' he said, 'it isn't that the world has failed the Church; the Church has failed the world, by not keeping abreast of it and moving with the times.'

"On reflection, I thought there was more in this than we allow, if by Church he meant Churchmen . . . What Cardinal Manning used to say in his day is still true today, that in England at any rate, all the great social ventures are initiated by non-Catholics.

"We somehow have lost the secret of leadership; we may be good followers, but we are bad pioneers. And this is all the more remarkable, since we carry the only decent programme for world reconstruction in our breast pocket! . . .

"In a recent speech the Pope complained that his 'voice is not listened to'; so that people, who blame the Pope for his silence, only forget what he said; and that for results achieved, he might just as well have spoken to a Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

"What Cardinal Bourne once said about Bishops, is equally true of Popes, whose actions are so often criticized: 'As regards the need for confidence, a Bishop is frequently misunderstood. He has constantly to take action based on knowledge of which he is absolutely sure but which in charity and as a duty of conscience he can communicate to no living soul."

Pete's Looking for Some Spring Sunshine

H'YA FOLKS!

Anuth'r week 'n 't don't seem possuble.

It's been kinda gloomy lately, 'n I think I've found th' reesun. Not enuff sunshine.

Th' man over at th' semutary told Charlie 'n Bill, 'n Pal told me, that th'r hasn't been mor'n a day 'r so uv sunlite this whol' year.

I'll bet that's what's th' matter with evrybuddy!

They'r blue, 'n low-down, 'n in th' dumps ez they say, 'n it's jus' 'cause th' sun don't shine no mo'.

Th' man at th' semutary ought t' know 'cause he hopes t' raise sum flow'rs in th't big glass house uv his but he sez he can't do ut in Feberary if ol' Sol don't do hiz stuff.

I'll bet that's one man th't don't thro eny stones — hez th' fella ya read about livin' in a glass house.

Pal sez Charlie hasn't start'd t' wurry much yet. Hez got bulbs 'n flow'rs t' grow, too, but hez a fillosufer. Hez liv'd a long tim' 'n he sez th' sun always shines if ya wait long enuff.

I've told ya about Charlie before. Hez th' man who takes car' uv the lawns 'n th' shrubs at th' Shrine 'n th' skool 'n th' "monusterry garden" where my big brother Pal takes his exercise.

Bill helps Charlie. Bill's a mason — whatcha laffin' at? He is 'n I c'n prove ut. Y'see Bill bilt th' Church 'n he lik'd th' job so well he stuk aroun'. He helps Charlie 'n Cam 'n Al 'n keeps his eye on frost 'n motur 'n things like that th're.

I jes got wurd th't Flip is better. Flip is Letty's dog 'n hez had a cold. Flip's got English ansesturs — he's a beagle!

Flip tried t' be th' offus maskot when SOCIAL JUSTICE moved inta th' big house at th' 13 mile rode that they've got t' get out uv nex' week.

Back in those days Pal 'n his Boss used th' manshun t' broadkast frum ev'ry Sunday aft'rnoon 'n Pal said he'd take over on Sundays. Flip didn't get 't at furst. P. S. He did later.

Persunnaly, I never tangled with him myself. All us dogs belong t' one big fam'ly, I figure. Th' ol' grouch uv a editur sed somethin' about us all bein' in th' sam' doghouse, too. I think he needs a littul sunlight himself.

' ' '

Oh, I almost f'rgot. I gotta letter. A lady 'n Washentun Dee See askt me t' kinda pass th' wurd along that when ya leev a kopy uv th' magazeen in a car seet 'r sumplace — but not on th' grass, I know that much — why not rite on 't where SOCIAL JUSTICE c'n be bought in your town.

F'r instans in Washentun she sez in frunt uv St. Mary's Church, 5th 'n H sts. they sell th' paper ev'ry Munday morning 'n Woodwards departmunt store has 'em at th' magazeen count'r.

S'a good idee 'n that's my job — idees 'n subsckripshuns.

I mus' mak' sure th' kupon's down here f'r ya 'n y'r fren's.

Well, keep up th' good wurk.

Have a happy *Mardi Gras*, 'n I'll be seein' ya.

— Pete.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Comment

Socialism Comes to America

FROM THE viewpoint of the capitalist and financier, one of the most shocking features of the current defense program in the United States has been its complete failure to stimulate the Stock and Commodity Markets.

The newspapers are filled with stories concerning huge Government contracts, vast extension of industries, increased production from existing enterprises, and the hiring of many new workers.

Increased corporate earnings—especially of companies engaged in the production of war materials—are certain.

Yet the stocks of these same companies show little or no response to all this stimulation. The Stock Market drags along without hope or enthusiasm.

Now, there are, of course, many explanations.

It is pointed out that heavy taxes, and the promise of even heavier taxes, place a restriction upon corporate earnings.

Too heavy taxation also destroys the individual's enthusiasm to produce and to develop at a profit.

The liquidation of American securities by Great Britain, and the confiscation of American-owned securities by Nazi Germany in its occupation of conquered nations, hang heavy on the American market.

Furthermore, the uncertainties of the war, and the conviction that war-made profits will be illusory have depressed "the Market."

All of these factors have an interesting bearing upon a comment made by S.E.C. Chairman Jerome Frank on the day that Mr. William Martin, president of the Stock Exchange, said that the Exchange was "struggling for its very existence."

Chairman Frank, testifying before a House Appropriations Committee in support of S.E.C.'s budget, spoke optimistically of an impending increase in equity financing to provide funds for plant expansion needed for defense.

Even to Mr. Jerome Frank, New Deal money manipulator and credit juggler, it ought to be apparent that investors are not interested in buying new offerings of common stock when the market for old, established stocks is withering away.

Since this is the case, new companies will discover that the Government alone, through the R.F.C., can furnish the cash necessary to get even defense production under way.

* * *

The Stock Market phenomenon is only another indication of a deep-seated revolution and radical transformation in America's economic, social and financial system.

Although this revolution has been proceeding gradually through socialistic New Deal legislation—which was climaxed in the *Lease-Lend Bill* — the emergency of actual war will round out the revolution.

America will enter the war a semi-Socialistic State but will withdraw from the war an outright Socialistic or Communist State.

American capitalists are alarmed at the prospect of Government confiscation of excess profits, socialization of strategic defense industries, regimentation of labor and capital, arbitrary determination of costs of production and prices, and bureaucratic interference with all productive enterprise.

The threats lately enunciated by Mrs. Roosevelt that the President already has power to confiscate and operate the giant Ford Motor plants, served ample warning on all the industrial owners in the nation that confiscation of private property — on the pretext that such property is public domain in a time of emergency — is a very actual probability.

Investors are well aware that their holdings will become worthless if the Government seizes and operates essential industries.

Government operation of the railroads during World War No. 1 was sufficient proof to all Americans that politicians are poor railroaders.

Securities experts and analysts accept a ratio of 5 per cent return per year for investment as a "reasonable income." However, the Stock Market now shows certain stocks paying dividends of 10 and 12 per cent.

This would seem to indicate that the industrial companies are dumping their corporate earnings onto the stockholders and that securities which pay such dividends are actually worth more than their market value.

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But the capitalists and industrialists are afraid of pouring profits into expansion because of the threat of socialization; and they are afraid of retaining these profits because of the Government's confiscatory excess profits taxes.

In brief, the capitalists see in the offing inevitable Government confiscation and operation of all industry, tantamount to Britain's, Germany's and Italy's governmental operation of supposedly-private properties.

* * *

The United States Treasury has embarked upon a unique but significant program of financing national defense. The Treasury will sell its bonds and obligations to the citizens, instead of to the bankers.

Such orthodox financial newspapers as the *New York Times* characterized this program as "not merely sound economics. It is the common sense, democratic way of doing the job."

This move by the United States Treasury seems remarkably like Britain's move of soaking up 550-million pounds sterling owned by citizens in bank deposits, insurance reserves and investments.

The Germans with their characteristic bluntness simply confiscated all citizens' and subjects' bank deposits, insurance reserves and cash or credit wealth.

Secretary Morgenthau now proposes to use the expediency of selling bonds to the public to soak up our bank deposits and insurance reserves.

Thus, the Government will withdraw from banks, insurance companies and industrial companies, the wealth of citizens who buy Government defense bonds.

With capital and reserve depleted, the Government can find justification and reason for following through its plans to socialize banks and other savings and insurance institutions.

If the Administration continued its policy of selling the defense bonds to the banks, the banks would hold the bonds in lieu of cash and circulating money would remain free. Government bonds would be as good guarantee of the deposits in the bank as the F.D.I.C.

However, selling the bonds directly to the people will result in scarcity of circulating money and in heavy withdrawals from the banks and other savings institutions.

* * *

Financial analysts see in this unorthodox program, launched by "left-wing" bankers, the beginnings of the confiscation of private wealth for use "during the emergency," and the planned control of banks and insurance companies.

In America — as elsewhere in the world — there is a group of "left-wing" financiers who see large profits in the confiscation and socialization of national wealth. Through governments these financiers can exercise dictatorial control over the nations and their citizens' wealth.

In spite of war, "leftist" bankers of Great Britain, Germany, Italy and America are making great profits; but "right-wing" bankers, and in fact the entire citizenry, are losing their wealth to underwrite a war which costs billions each week.

If the citizens of the world paid for World War No. 1 in defaulted bonds, in-

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Comment

(Continued from Page 3)

flated prices, deflated values, unemployment and poverty, *they will pay for World War No. 2 through the loss of their wealth, savings, old age securities, salaries, Constitutional freedom and natural rights.*

If certain *cliques* of industrialists, capitalists and financiers made great profits in World War No. 1, they will reap even greater profits in World War No. 2, through the Socialistic States which they have established and will preserve.

* * *

Mr. Thomas Lammont, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., and director of Morgan, Stanley Co., one of the fiscal liquidating agents of the British government, said that capitalists, financiers and industrialists who opposed the *Lend-Lease Bill* were "appeasers of the Munich type."

These so-called "appeasers" producers and owners of wealth fear war, because they know that *a leftist administration clique has planned to use the war emergency to impose upon America a system of State Socialism.*

The Association of Manufacturers has come out bluntly for peace and stated its opposition to any move which will lead America into the war, because the industrialists are aware that, even in the *Lend-Lease Bill,* America already has laid the groundwork for socialistic revolution in economics, government, society and finance.

The "rightists" point out that the present financial situation can be compared to that obtaining in 1917-18 when there was imposed upon the nation a totalitarian economy comparable to the wartime economy of England, and when values were consequently deflated while prices were dangerously inflated.

Leon Henderson, the Defense Commission's "leftist" expert on prices, has given Americans an insight into the future of wartime economy.

Through various agencies, he has informed the copper magnates that the Government considers copper at 12 cents a pound as "reasonable."

The copper magnates understood that if copper does not stay at this price set, the Government can use this as a pretext for confiscating copper mines, refining plants and processing factories in the interests of national defense.

The zinc "tycoons" were informed that the Government considered 7½ cents a pound for their zinc about the top price.

The steel makers were told that scrap steel ought to sell at $27 per ton; while the lumber men were told that Southern pine ought to sell at $25 per 1,000 board feet!

It is evident that the Government has set prices — and thereby determined wages, cost of production, expansion costs, etc. — at least in these four instances.

The Administration has set these prices by using the implied threat of confiscation and socialization of industries essential in national defense.

Time-Table on War

When Will U.S. Fight?

WHEN will America enter the war?

If military and naval men are consulted, and their advice heeded, America will not enter the war until we are prepared.

However, since statesmen and politicians alone will consult and decide, America will enter the war as soon as occasion arises to suit their plans.

The Roosevelt Administration has made many commitments in our Atlantic and Pacific policies which might easily create a pretext and occasion for war.

The first break, for example, could come easily in the Far East.

If the Japanese move from Indo China, and the Siamese from Cambodia, against Singapore, the United States may enter the war to keep the British Empire in the Far East from collapsing.

This is in accord with the *Anglo-American-Australian agreement* and the recent leasing of the Singapore and Borneo joint naval bases.

Singapore is the key point of British authority in the Far East.

If Singapore is attacked, America must throw her fleet into action.

British naval experts have even formulated plans for the disposal of American ships in the Far East, which should ruin the Japanese adventure in short order.

Japan's lengthened lines of communication from the homeland to Malay could be easily cut by American naval action.

Although the Japanese and American fleets are equally matched in numbers, the American men-of-war are superior because they are more efficient and better manned.

America could deliver a deadly blow at the congested island empire by bombing its crowded industrial centers and blockading its strategic ports. Japan's fleet and air armada would, necessarily, be retained in home waters and native skies.

America's war with Japan would last at least a year, perhaps two years.

The combined British and American fleets operating out of Singapore, Hong Kong, Borneo and Guam must blockade the island empire, which already is reduced to the extremity of rationing rice.

* * *

America, too, could easily involve herself in the European war; if our Navy convoyed ships carrying war materials to Britain.

The President as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, has the power, without the consent of Congress, to dispatch warships on convoy duty.

It is only a question of 60 to 90 days before Britain will need the assistance of convoys; because the British fleet will be occupied in anti-invasion duty in the Channel and armed assistance to troop transports in the Mediterranean.

If Germany fires on American ships, America could use only its Atlantic squadron, because under the terms of the Anglo-Australian-American pact, the Pacific fleet must be kept in the Far East.

Japan is committed through the Axis treaty to go to war against America if Germany enters into war with us.

* * *

If Britain succumbs to the Nazi invasion, her government, her fleet and her remnant armies will retreat to Canada.

In that event, America will be most surely drawn into war because of her mutual defense pact with Canada.

Germany and Soviet Russia would hesitate to attack Canada, even from Arctic and North Atlantic ports.

However, the war would degenerate into a guerrilla warfare on the sea which would last for years.

Recently, the Falangists from Spain forwarded to America a detailed "calendar" and schedule for Soviet attack against America through Alaska, and Northern Canada in conjunction with a Nazi attack delivered from North Atlantic bases.

The map, "calendar" and plans originated in Moscow but were discovered in Communist headquarters in Spain soon after the revolution.

'Campaign Oratory'

WENDELL WILLKIE'S ingenuousness at times is startling.

Most politicians would rather be found dead in every room of the Mayflower Hotel rather than admit that they had deliberately made false charges against their opponent in a campaign.

Not so Wendell Willkie.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on behalf of the give-our-bill, Mr. Willkie was embarrassed by Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri who confronted him with some of his campaign statements which "do not jell" with his present support of President Roosevelt.

Senator Clark asked Willkie if his hearty accord with the President was not inconsistent, in view of the fact that during the presidential campaign Willkie had charged that Mr. Roosevelt would have the United States in war by April, 1941.

Visibly unruffled, Willkie responded that "maybe that was just some campaign oratory!"

Paul Revere Sentinels

A DELEGATION of Paul Revere Sentinels will leave New York City at midnight Tuesday, February 25, and journey to Washington, D. C., to see their Senators and attend debate in the United States Senate during the day of the 26th.

On the night of the 26th, at midnight, the New York organization will assemble for a mass parade of Paul Reveres on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington.

Arrangements are announced to have every State in the Union represented in the parade.

Arrangements are being completed through the National Headquarters of Paul Revere Sentinels, Inc., 232 East 42nd Street, New York City.

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History Forecast

It Happened in England, It Will Happen Here

THE POLITICIANS in control of the government of Britain, bent on waging their war against Hitler, have taken drastic steps to curb radical groups clamoring for peace.

England's capitalists early noted the bizarre situation created by the jailing without trial of Sir Oswald Moseley's "fascists," and the government's sharply contrasting benevolence to Communists who were left free to undermine England's war efforts.

Now, because these activities of the Communists are "inconvenient" and embarrassing for Britain's Socialist government, the ruling *clique* has taken steps to "suppress" the Communists.

The Socialist government of Britain has been forced to realize that the Communists were consistently undermining Britain's war efforts by calling strikes in strategic industries, criticizing Britain's efforts for self-defense, slandering the government for inadequate air shelters, publicizing the unequal rationing of food and inequitable distribution of risks, calling for a negotiated peace with Germany and Italy, and placing the blame for the war on British imperialism.

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, informed trade unionists in Glasgow (where Churchill spoke in the presence of Harry Hopkins) that he would deal with the Communist leaders suspected of taking orders from Moscow. He hinted that the government was ready to take action against the "intellectual" ringleaders; unless they ceased their interference with the production of munitions and war materials.

* * *

Lord Beaverbrook's *Sunday Express* took up the theme of Bevin's address in an editorial headed *"Communists, Men With Privileges."* The editorial boldly pointed out: "An end should be made to traitors, whether they are in basements or palaces, offices or factories, Mayfair or the East End of London. Communists are the new privileged party in the State. The fascists who advocated making a real deal with Hitler are locked up."

Even before the official suppression of the Communist *Daily Worker* and the *Communist Weekly,* a weekly news letter, the British censors, acting on orders of the government, refused to permit newspaper correspondents to quote from the *Daily Worker.*

Previously, the government had forbidden the export of the Communist papers, since they were suspected of giving "information valuable to the enemy." Until recently, however, the papers continued to circulate in England.

The *Evening Standard* made the following sarcastic but factual comment on the situation:

"The *Daily Worker* celebrated Christmas by doing Hitler's dirty work. It sought to stir up trouble because not every soldier in Britain could have Christmas leave."

Such editorial comments incited the government of Churchill, Bevin, Greenwood and Attelee to suppress the Communist Party and its publications as necessary for Britain's solidarity and national defense.

The Communists' action in Glasgow particularly incited popular anger against the radicals. The Communists voted that all transport workers should cease work immediately as the air raid siren blows. Although this program was officially recommended by the Chamberlain government, workers in London and elsewhere refused to quit work so that "nuisance" raids would not interfere with war production.

Communists attacked the Churchill government on the basis "that the plutocrats want the poor to work while they hide in luxurious shelters or evacuate to their country houses."

Although England's Communists, like American Commu-nazis, formerly clamored for war against fascism, they now denounce the second imperialist war.

* * *

With the advent of State Socialism in government, and the promise of a socialistic Britain following the war, English Communists see themselves in a key position. They think that the workers are actually preparing their commissaries for them. They are the only English citizens who hope to reap real benefits from the war.

The British Reds were encouraged in their actions by the Anglo-American friendship for Soviet Russia, the appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps as ambassador to Russia and the recent conversations of Anthony Eden and Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky.

Hence, the *Daily Mail* called upon the government to "cease its ostrichlike mentality" and to be more frank "about Communist activities and their effect on our industrial output."

The difficulty was that the Communists were an integral and important part of Britain's Popular Front government and the government feared to take drastic action against them.

* * *

A true picture of the transformation of English economy is contained in the farewell column of Douglas Jay, official columnist of the Laborite *Daily Herald,* who has lately accepted office as Minister of Supply.

Mr. Jay writes that "Almost all the reforms proposed by the Socialists four years ago have been carried through" and that almost all the causes championed by him in his column have been victorious.

We quote his editorial:

"We have today full control of foreign exchanges, of new investment markets, and almost all commodity markets. The treasury deliberately maintains low interest rates and the Chancellor accepts responsibility for the bank rate. The volume of notes in circulation and the exchange value of the pound are fixed without reference to the amount of gold in the Bank of England."

Indeed, there is now virtually no gold owned by the bank; Stock Exchange speculation of the professional type has practically ceased because all dealings are for cash.

The editorial continues:

"Profits of all companies are limited by excess profits taxation. Throughout industry itself, government control has become almost the rule rather than the exception; although, unfortunately, too many controls are still operated by persons interested in the industries concerned.

"All this we have done for war and there is more we shall have to do.

"Little effort has been made yet, for instance, to tap special wartime profits, made by banks, or most important of all, to check the growth of a new vast and socially injurious national debt.

"Doubtless we shall soon do these things. But can we not also preserve the same machinery after the war and employ it — not for destruction, but for the building of a better social life in Britain."

Since Jay wrote the editorial, December 21, 1940, entitled *"Socialism Comes to the City,"* the British government has enacted legislation to confiscate all excess war profits — all profits over and above those of the peacetime year 1938-39 — socialized many industries, regimented capital and labor, suppressed the Communist Party and its publications.

For all practical purposes England is a Socialistic State whose pattern of economy and finance has been adopted by America's New Dealers in the *Lend-Lease Bill.*

Douglas Jay's picture of conditions in Britain is a prophecy of things to come in America.

Fear 'Alibi Boys'

ANY failure to meet the challenge of defense "will be promptly blamed on business by the 'alibi boys,'" President P. D. Houston of the American Bankers' Association told the American Warehousemen's Association in Chicago recently.

"It is our duty so to perform that delays may be minimized and the least opportunity be given *for the extension of the Government's powers over business under the guise of getting action,"* he said.

"The question posed by the defense emergency is: Can democracy move fast enough? It must move fast if it is to survive.

"Compulsion is a weaker force than the enthusiastic effort of a free people."

The *Iron Age* trade magazine says frankly that steel orders have piled up such backlogs for so far into the future that the "situation *can scarcely be untangled except by some form of Government intervention.*"

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It Can Happen Here

THERE IS a steady, "irresistible" attack on representative government everywhere in the world.

The movement started really to roll with the Russian revolution under Lenin in 1917. Following the World War, a number of countries resorted to dictators, especially in South America and Europe, although some kept up their pretense of a congress, or parliament, with virtually no actual powers.

In 1933, Germany's parliament, the Reichstag, was dismissed by the Nazi Party under the bold leadership of Adolf Hitler when he seized the reins of that government.

Before the 1940 *blitzkrieg* of the Nazi military machine, the parliaments of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France fell, one after another.

Elsewhere in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE there appears the tragic story of how the tradition-honored English Parliament is gradually stripping itself of its once independent legislative powers under the emergency of war.

Now comes news that the Japanese *diet* has agreed to surrender its right to question Cabinet policies on consideration that the terms of *diet* members be extended for one year without an election.

For an additional year of dying life, Japanese representatives have traded their legislative prerogatives.

* * *

This world trend is not an accident.

Powerful groups of men who control international finance *are determined that people's representative government shall pass from the earth.*

In our own beloved America, a steady — it would almost seem irresistible — attack has been made upon the Legislative branch of Government. Again and again, Congressional powers have been snipped away through the delegation of more and more power to bureaucratic departments.

The first major capitulation was in 1913, when Congress delegated its *Constitutional* power to "coin and regulate the value of money" to the privately-controlled Federal Reserve System.

With this power to "issue and control" the nation's money, the competing groups of internationalists got their foot inside the door; and they've edged it ever wider open since.

Since 1933, "blank checks" of power have been increasingly urged for the American Executive.

Today, under *Joint Bill 1776,* the "give-our-all" or *Lease-Lend Bill,* the power of Congress to declare war is virtually surrendered to the Executive Department of Government.

* * *

As the *Ave Maria* says: "It is really a bill to remove this nation from the classification of a representative democracy . . .

"The House and Senate that now sit in Washington," the editorial of the Holy Cross Fathers continues, "are confronted with a momentous decision in these first months of the New Year.

"If they are courageous men of American tradition, they will not hesitate long between right and expediency, between courage and lip service, between duty to the people and surrender to the people's Chief Steward.

"Once before, in the not very distant past, the Borahs, the Johnsons, the Reeds, the Walshes, and many more, living and dead, asserted the proud eminence of the United States of America against foreign entanglements.

"May God raise up men in this hour also, to hold the gap against the passing of our liberties!"

Was He 'Un-American'?

AGAINST the insidious wiles of foreign influence — I conju you to believe me, Fellow Citizens — the jealousy of a free peop ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prov that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republica Government . . .

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nation is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as littl political connection as possible . . .

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation?

Why quit our own to stand on foreign ground?

Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part o Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of Europea ambition, rivalship, interest, honor or caprice?

* * *

Oh, yes — didn't you know?

These were the words of Gen. George Washington, first Presi dent of the United States, in his *"Farewell Address."*

Police say that a New York man who paid for an automobile with a counterfeit $50 Confederate bill will be prosecuted unless he makes good with $50 in "legal money." What would happen if the Government ordered the Federal Reserve bankers to make good on their Federal Reserve Notes on the same basis?

A 'Matter of Convenience'

UNDER DATE of February 3rd, from Washington, D. C., the *New York Times* reports the transfer of German immigration quotas to Canada and Mexico.

"As a matter of administrative convenience," the State Department announced, "block allotments of immigration quota numbers are being sent to American consular offices in Canada, Mexico and Cuba from the American embassy in Berlin under the German and Polish quotas due allotment from these offices.

"They are being sent to the consulates at Havana, Mexico City, Tia Juana, Mexicali, Ciudad Juarez, Nogales, Monterey, Nuevo Laredo, Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Windsor and Vancouver . . .

"This device," the *Times* adds, "is calculated to save time and trouble in alloting quotas to Germans, Poles and others who are in those countries and are applying for numbers through which they can be admitted to the United States."

So, under the heading of "administrative convenience," immigration quotas for Germany, Poland, and other conquered countries now under German occupation, are transferred to those refugees who had the money and the influence to leave Europe, but who have been left stranded in Mexico, Canada and Cuba.

This "device" as it is frankly called, practically shuts out real Germans, real Poles, real Hollanders, real Belgians.

For the last month or so there have appeared unconfirmed news stories to the effect that Hitler had "offered" to send a large number of additional refugees, chiefly Jews, to America. The stories were denied.

"The major problem," officials said in this connection, "has been *to find ways of arranging for their entry to this country, rather than to obtain their releases from Europe."*

So, maybe, this quota transfer device does it.

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Krivitsky Murder Case

Stalin Critic Silenced

THE VIOLENT death of General Walter G. Krivitsky, former chief of Soviet Army Intelligence, has been officially set down by Washington, D. C., police as "suicide."

The local authorities reported that there was "no evidence to substantiate the conviction of Gen. Krivitsky's friends that he was murdered by an agent of the Communist OGPU."

Gen. Krivitsky was found shot to death in a hotel room, a .38 caliber pistol lying near the body. According to newspaper accounts, no one heard the shot; no one was seen entering or leaving the room, which is said to have been found locked from the inside.

Six weeks before his death, Gen. Krivitsky was told that "Hans Bruesse, a Stalin trigger man," a one-time associate of the General's, was on his trail.

The dead man's attorney, Louis Waldman, told police that Krivitsky had been evading the Soviet secret agents since 1937, when he arrived in America after escaping "liquidation" in the notorious Red Army purge.

Friends of Krivitsky said the General felt that assassination at the hands of his former co-workers was inevitable.

Besides the prejudice against "ex-agents," there is every reason why Stalin's red dictatorship would want Krivitsky out of the way.

Having served in the Red Army for 18 years, during the last three of which he was chief intelligence officer in Western Europe, Krivitsky broke with Stalin and proceeded to spill Soviet secrets with abandon.

His exposes in the *Saturday Evening Post* created such a furore that Communists in America were ordered to smear him as an imposter.

The *Post* articles relating to the Spanish civil war confirmed what SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine had maintained from the beginning; namely, that the so-called "Loyalist" government of Spain was controlled by Communists directed from Moscow.

* * *

In October, 1939, Gen. Krivitsky unfolded before the Dies Committee an amazing story about the organized American network of Red spies and *saboteurs* engaged in such characteristic activities as murder and kidnaping.

He testified that the Soviet embassy in Washington is "controlled by the Soviet secret police."

Approximately 35,000 officers and men of the Red Army were murdered in Stalin's various purges, the witnesses said, in addition to about 400,000 persons imprisoned or exiled, and "millions" more sent to concentration camps.

It was the murder of one of his closest friends that prompted Gen. Krivitsky to relinquish his high army post and break with the dictator, Stalin.

Thereafter, he lived in constant dread of the OGPU, and several times before narrowly escaped assassination.

* * *

According to the *New York Times*, Mr. J. B. Matthews, a Dies Committee investigator, said a week ago that Krivitsky had once told him:

"If they ever try to prove that I took my own life, don't believe it!"

The General's widow, Tanya, stated that when Krivitsky left his home a week before his death, he showed no evidence of being depressed. His purpose in going to Washington, she said, was to confer with Congressman Martin Dies and to arrange for the family's removal to a farm in Virginia.

Chairman Dies was outspoken in his first comment on the Krivitsky assassination, said that the affair called for fullest investigation. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Dies collapsed and was sent to a hospital. Doctors said it was from "overwork."

Eitel Wolf Dobert, a reputed friend of the General, volunteered the information that Krivitsky had visited him recently, bought a .38 caliber pistol, and "by his general behavior" indicated that he contemplated suicide.

Lawyer Waldman pleaded in vain for a Department of Justice investigation into the circumstances of Krivitsky's death.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation declined to touch the case, on the ground that it was "a matter for the local Washington police."

* * *

Alexander Kerensky, the leader whose brief rule freed the Russian people from the yoke of the Czars, only to see them shackled by Stalin's Communists, charged outright that Gen. Krivitsky was murdered.

In a copyrighted interview with the *New York Daily Mirror* Kerensky stated that Gen. Krivitsky had known before Christmas that an assassin was here to kill him. Kerensky also revealed that the General had notified United States Federal authorities of his danger.

Another ex-member of the OGPU, Jan Valtin, the author, told the *New York Journal American* that the report of Krivitsky's suicide "is too simple in the light of the known techniques of the Soviet agents."

"Murder disguised as suicide is a procedure thoroughly familiar to every active agent of the OGPU," he said. "Any number of deaths, inscribed on the official records of Paris, Bucharest, pre-Nazi Berlin as routine self-destruction, were in reality subtly camouflaged assassinations.

"No matter how this case ends," the ex-OGPU agent said, "and personally I am sure that it offers the Government a chance to trace and corner some of Stalin's most active agents— it should make the American people aware of the fact that America is today the main center of Soviet killers and spies," Valtin continued.

"I believe that the Kremlin agents now in the United States and Mexico, operating in close contact, can be counted by the score if not by the hundreds. New York is an obvious concentration point for them, surpassed only by San Francisco.

"San Francisco, more than any other city in the Western Hemisphere is now the natural headquarters for conspirative contacts and communications because Soviet-American trade flows mostly across the Pacific."

Dodd's Diary

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT recently made use of the personal diary of the late William Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, to attack Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

The President identified Mr. Wheeler as the "prominent pro-Nazi Senator" criticized anonymously in the diary.

Senator Wheeler has indignantly denied the charge and has pointed out that the secret journal kept by Dodd never once mentioned him by name.

* * *

It is noteworthy that neither President Roosevelt nor the press commented on another part of the same diary in which the name of William Bullitt, one of the New Deal's foreign policy master minds, is mentioned not once but several times.

In an entry dated November 25, 1935, and published recently in *Liberty*, Dodd devoted four paragraphs to denunciation of Bullitt's pro-Japanese sentiments.

"Bullitt said Russia had no business trying to hold the peninsula which projects into the Japanese Sea at Vladivostok," Dodd wrote. "That (he said) is all going to be taken soon by Japan."

Dodd then related how he asked Bullitt if he agreed "that if the Germans have their way, Russia with 160,000,000 people shall be denied access to the Pacific and be excluded from the Baltic?"

"Oh, that makes no difference," Bullitt allegedly replied.

"I was amazed at this kind of talk from a responsible diplomat who had done so much to get Russia recognized in 1933," Dodd concluded. "The President must know the man's attitude, but if so, how could he have appointed him Ambassador to Soviet Russia?"

All this would have made a very sensational smear against Bullitt if the President had mentioned it in one of his press conferences. Instead, however, he commented only on that part of the diary which alludes to a certain "pro-Nazi" Senator.

Bullitt, unlike Wheeler, is a warmonger and, therefore, "smear-proof."

Shortly before his death, Dodd himself ran down and seriously injured a Negro child in Virginia and sped away in the night without even bothering to stop. His name is still listed in Virginia police records as a convicted hit-and-run driver.

Mothers' Crusade

THE FIRST delegation in the *Mothers' Crusade to Defeat Bill 1776* left Chicago on Tuesday, Feb. 11, and arrived in Washington, D. C., on Lincoln's Birthday.

They have established headquarters at the Plaza hotel and headquarters will remain open until the fate of *Joint Bill 1776* is sealed.

Chicago headquarters, at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Room 733 (Phone Harrison 3567) will accept donations to pay the expenses of the Mothers traveling to Washington to visit the Senators.

Donations received up to Feb. 11 made it possible for 25 mothers who could not have gone without some financial aid.

* * *

The *Mothers of Pennsylvania* are anxious to make contact with all organized Mothers' groups in the Keystone State. Mrs. John V. Brown, 106 Main St., Colwyn, Del. Co., Pennsylvania, is chairman.

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Comment

British Parliament Commits Suicide

IN ORDER to obtain a clearer picture of the far-reaching changes that have been effected in England under the strain of war, it is necessary to read English publications, since no emphasis, or even mention, is made in the American press of the serious curtailment of liberties. News is strictly censored and trickles out through the bottleneck of the London cable offices.

Fearless English leaders are pointing out three vital changes in the status of true liberty, which has been cancelled under the Emergency. These rights are: 1, the right to strike; 2, the principle of *habeas corpus;* and 3, Privilege of Parliament or right of being specifically charged with a crime and tried.

Regarding the first two curtailments of personal liberty, the *Weekly Review,* of which Hillare Belloc is a director, has an article entitled: *"Limits of State Interference."*

"Government during the progress of a modern war is bound to be of a nature that would rightly be called tyrannical in times of peace," the article says. "It is necessary that State interference with the lives of citizens should be greatly increased when so much depends upon the discipline of the nation.

"This is on the whole taken for granted by the people, and the chief comment made upon restrictive laws is usually put in the form of a warning for the future (when peace returns) rather than of a complaint against current conditions.

"Those who look forward express their anxiety lest what has been willingly tolerated in time of national danger should continue after the danger has been removed.

"This is as it should be up to a point, but there are nevertheless distinctions to be drawn and insisted upon between what ought and what ought not to be permitted to the rulers of a country even in wartime.

"We would here call the attention of our readers to two very different classes of governmental expression which today transgress the bounds of just State interference.

"A short time ago the Minister of Labor, (Ernest Bevin) when addressing an Edinburgh audience, was interrupted by Communists, and he very justly countered these interrupters by accusing them of trying to create the impression that the working class of this country was disunited.

"For this statement he had ample evidence, seeing that the avowed tactics of the Comintern are to introduce strife and disunion wherever possible as a preliminary to introducing Soviet rule. But when he went on to say in connection with the right to strike under industrial conditions 'in wartime workmen are not dealing with their employers but with the State,' he clearly implied that *under the Socialist government, for which he is working* and which by definition takes the place of capitalist employers, no such right would exist.

"But the right of employes to strike is the only weapon in the hands of workmen against the tyranny of industrialism, which tyranny would remain unchanged — or perhaps be accentuated — if capitalist firms were replaced by State committees.

"Mr. Bevin has been entrusted with wide powers, and he is justified in using them in order to obtain victory; but he has no sort of right to make that pretext for driving into the country the thin end of the Socialist wedge. It would be interesting to know how many of his audience noted the inference of his words, and how many of those felt prepared to continue in the slavish ways of industrialism bereft of their only weapon against oppression.

* * *

"It is evident that when a nation is fighting for its life, it cannot allow the risk of treachery; and since our enemy is adept at turning to his own uses any treasonable tendencies in our country, it is probably necessary that persons suspected of anti-patriotic sentiments should be detained without the delays ordinary in peace time. But *Defense Regulation 18-B* goes much further than any such precautionary measure. *The result of it has been to suspend the principle of Habeas Corpus without any specific enactment by Parliament.*

"In August last when a writ of *habeas corpus* in respect of a British born subject was applied for, the detained man denied the allegations which had been given as the reason for his detention. The Home Secretary countered this by stating that he had reasonable cause to believe the allegations because they had been reported to him by officials whom he deemed reliable. The Divisional Court of the King's Bench dismissed the application of this writ without hearing the evidence, and later the Court of Appeal upheld this judgment also without hearing evidence.

"We are thus faced with a complete abrogation of *habeas corpus* by the English courts on the final authority of certain unnamed officials. This constitutes a revolutionary change in the British Constitution, and it does not appear that Parliament has understood the magnitude of the step taken.

"On October 31st last there were 1,371 persons detained under *Regulation 18-B,* and the period between the detention and the access of the detained persons to the Advisory Committee has averaged from between three and four months, nor has it been possible for them during this period to find out the reasons for their detention.

"There are good and bad methods of safeguarding our country while at war. This appears to be a very bad one, and it is by no means certain that this unconstitutional practice is even efficient. *There do not, for instance, seem to be many Communists among those detained."*

* * *

Regarding the loss of liberty by members of the House of Commons, Captain Geoffrey Bowles, in a letter to the *Weekly Review* said:

"On Wednesday, the 11th of December, 1940, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the House of Commons died by its own hand.

"In that fatal hour it accepted, without even a division, the Report of its own Committee of Privileges that its privileges should be abolished. Government by Parliament is now dead, and government by the nameless 'hundred hitlers' of bureaucracy reigns in its stead.

"The Commons were last deprived of their privileges by armed men marching up the floor of their House in 1653. This time, the members themselves betrayed the people of England who elected them.

"When the Lords lost their powers they went down fighting. This Parliament will be known as the 'Suicide' Parliament."

Bitter debate revolved around Captain Ramsay, a member of the House of Commons, who was detained on the grounds of being what is known as a "Fascist."

The point in fact was that Captain Ramsay was a bitter and uncompromising foe of Communism and Naziism and the international financiers. So, to remove his embarrassing questioning, he was detained, and is still detained, without trial or charge.

"Time will show," says the *Patriot,* "the extent of the damage done to our constitutional rights by war-time legislation, but Parliament in giving consent, without insisting on adequate safeguards for the individual, has played a part which is not heroic."

British Parliament — the so-called Mother of Parliaments — is being slowly strangled.

So Coffee Goes Up

AS THE housewife goes to the grocery store during the next few months, she will probably notice a steady advance in the price of her family's favorite coffee.

It will not be on account of the huge salaries paid to radio artists who plug their favorite brand.

No, the American people have been duly warned by their Senators. It is to be the American consumer's contribution to the Administration's "Good Will" policy toward Central and South America.

The United States Senate has just ratified a "coffee treaty" that will effect the increased coffee prices that our people will have to pay.

* * *

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan told the Senate that while he was not opposing the treaty, he believed the country should know that "the immediate and direct result of the agreement is to raise the price of coffee $25-million in the United States.

"Collaterally," he said, "its object is the maintenance of a sound economy in the coffee producing nations of Latin-America.

"Essentially it is a $25-million contribution as our part toward stabilization of the economies of Central and South American coffee producing nations. I am not objecting, but it should be made quite plain that the American people are footing the bill."

* * *

Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told the Senate that the retail price is not affected by this treaty, but it increases the wholesale price.

Now, who ever heard of a wholesale grocer paying more and not charging the retailer more?

Who ever heard of a retailer, who expected to stay in business, paying more to the wholesaler and not passing his increased expense on to the customer?

Is it the economic stability of the poor people of Latin-America that is at stake? Or must the giant banking houses and investment trusts have dollar exchanges in order to continue their financial stranglehold on the 21 South American Republics?

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An American Portrait

Johnson—Enemy of War

[This is the second in a series of biographical sketches of the men who are fighting to keep America at peace. The subject of last week's article was Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. Future issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE will contain sketches of other outstanding non-interventionists.]

ON THE wall of Senator Hiram W. Johnson's office in Washington hangs the following quotation:

"I am not bound to be right but I am bound to be true. I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right; and part with him when he is wrong."

The words are Abraham Lincoln's, but they are a perfect summary of the life and character of the veteran California statesman, now serving his fifth consecutive term in the United States Senate.

Had he not believed and followed Lincoln's maxim, Hiram W. Johnson would have been President of the United States. Had he not refused to "play politics," he could easily have obtained a high position in several presidential cabinets.

But ever since he became Governor of California in 1910, Hiram Johnson has considered it his duty to serve the people and not the political bosses. That is why, today, he is fighting with all the strength left in his 74-year-old body to keep America out of the European war.

That the United States should shun all foreign entanglements is Johnson's most ardent belief. He voted against our entrance into the World War in 1917. He will vote against our entrance now. Unlike most other legislators, his mind is impervious to flattery, cajolery or "pressure from above."

If Senator Johnson were a cynic, he would no doubt hugely enjoy the present attempt of the Washington war-mongers to terrorize the American people into another holy crusade across the Atlantic. He was a member of the Senate the last time this was done and he knows the same people are still playing the same old tune.

Mr. Johnson is that rare type of public servant who takes the cause of the people seriously. His whole life has been devoted to the betterment of the lot of his countrymen and he simply cannot bear to see his dream of a strong, progressive United States, in which every citizen is assured a fair return for honest labor, shattered again on the battlefields of Europe or Asia.

Two months ago in San Francisco, the Senator made it quite clear how he felt about our intervention in Europe when he said:

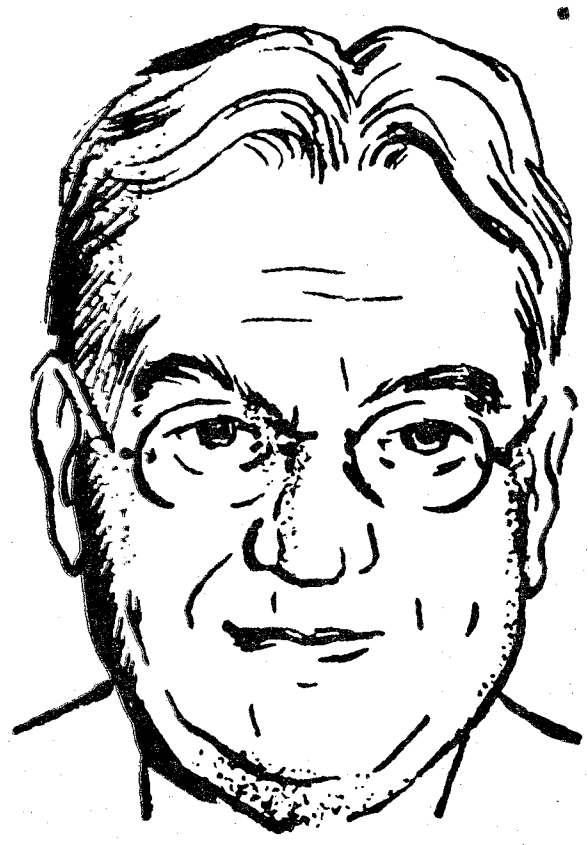
"Those in command of us are perfectly mad to be a part of the (war) game. When it is propitious, from their point of view, they'll take us in . . .When I think of sending our boys into war, it make me sick at heart."

Johnson spoke these words less than a month after he had been re-elected, almost unanimously, to the United States Senate. Having won both primaries, he secured in all 581,858 votes from the Republicans and 483,328 from the Democrats. And this despite the fact that he ran on an anti-Roosevelt, anti-interventionist ticket. Such a record vote, however, was only a fitting reward for a man who has served the people of the state of California faithfully since the beginning of the twentieth century.

* * *

Hiram Johnson was born in Sacramento, California, September 2, 1866. He spent his early years in this city and earned such a respected reputation as a lawyer that he was elected mayor.

In 1902 he moved to San Francisco with his wife and two children and resumed



his private practice, soon becoming known as the best jury lawyer in the state. In a few years, however, his spreading fame had earned him a position on the staff of District Attorney Francis Heney.

Ably assisted by Johnson, Heney launched a bitter campaign against the grafters and railroad racketeers who controlled San Francisco, but in the middle of his clean-up he was shot down and severely wounded by gangsters.

This incident proved the turning point of Johnson's career. While Heney was in the hospital, he took over the direction of the anti-graft movement and it wasn't long until most of the criminals were in jail, including those who had attempted to kill the District Attorney.

Before Heney had been shot, he had been chosen by Republican bigwigs to run for Governor of California in the next election. Since his long illness now made this impossible, political leaders had to search for another candidate and it was natural that they should finally have picked Heney's able young assistant.

The election was a tumultuous one. Old Californians still remember Johnson's unique speech-making tour in a little red automobile with one of his sons at the wheel and the other sitting over the hood ringing a cow-bell to notify villagers of public meetings.

Johnson became Governor of California and served in this capacity for seven years. Elected on a reform ticket that promised to drive the money interests and the railroad tycoons out of the state, the new executive lost no time in fulfilling his pledges. By the time he left the governorship, California had the most progressive laws of any state in the Union.

These measures included: direct primaries; direct election of Senators; direct election of judges; workmen's compensation; the referendum and recall; shorter working hours for women, etc.

* * *

As a result of such a brilliant legislative record the name of Hiram Johnson soon spread eastward and caught the ear of other pre-war American progressives, among them Theodore Roosevelt. When the latter ran for President in 1912 on the Progressive, or "Bull Moose," ticket, Hiram Johnson was his running mate.

The close association of the two men during the 1912 election gave rise to a friendship that was only broken by Roosevelt's death. Today, Mr. Johnson still cherishes the memory of his single "hero" and a photograph of Teddy is the only picture that hangs in his office.

Returning to California after the unsuccessful campaign, Johnson tried vainly to keep the Progressive Party alive. In 1917, after it had collapsed. he resigned as governor and took a place in the United States Senate, where he has been ever since.

How important a figure he had become in United States life by that time is attested to by the fact that he is credited with having been the sole cause of the re-election of Wilson as President in 1916.

Visiting California during the campaign, Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee, made the drastic mistake of not shaking Johnson's hand, and thereby lost California — and the presidency.

In 1920, Johnson entered a four-cornered race with General Leonard Wood, Frank Lowden and Warren Harding for the Republican presidential nomination. After the balloting had become hopelessly deadlocked, political bosses decided to throw all their strength behind Harding.

The night that this decision was reached, Harding visited Johnson and offered him the vice-presidential nomination. The Senator from California refused. If he couldn't get the nomination for President by a popular vote, he didn't want to be the hand-picked vice-presidential nominee.

Three times Harding and the bosses offered him the post and three times he refused. Finally, Calvin Coolidge was given the nomination with the result that he became President when Harding died.

Had Johnson wished to "play along with the bosses," he, not Coolidge, would have been vice-president and he, not Coolidge, would have ascended to the presidency at Harding's death. The change that this would have made in American history is incalculable.

* * *

Hiram Johnson was a champion of the people and the arch-foe of Wall Street. Had he been in the White House, there would have been no such financial orgy as led to the crash of 1929.

The "New Deal" would not have had to await the arrival of Franklin D. Roosevelt but would have been inaugurated by a Republican administration dominated largely by Western progressives who would have brought about the needed economic reforms without the Rooseveltian admixture of Marxism and internationalism.

Johnson never gave up his hopes of being

(Continued from Page 13)

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Cash Awards for 261 in 'America First' Contest

FROM OLD HISTORIC Maryland to hardy North Dakota, and in all directions South and West, there is joy this week as prize-winners in SOCIAL JUSTICE'S *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* are announced.

Checks totaling $6,461.00 are on their way into the homes of 261 readers who proved they were better versed in the history and *Constitution* of the United States than their thousands of competitors.

Three contestants were tied for the Grand Prize. They were Miss Ann Murphy, of Pine Lawn, Missouri; Mr. William McKinnon, Virginia, Minnesota; and Mr. J. Joseph Callahan, Baltimore, Maryland.

This segregated the first, second and third cash awards. All three graciously agreed to divide the total of these three leading prizes. Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Callahan received $934.00 each, while Miss Murphy, because of her early entrance into the contest, received a doubled prize of $1,868.00.

A tie was again encountered in the fourth and fifth brackets, but Mr. Thomas F. Hart, Buffalo, New York, and Mr. William Baisley, Hankinson, North Dakota, were awarded each one-half of the total of the fourth and fifth prizes. This total was $500.00, but, because of prompt entrance, both the tied contestants received $500.00 each.

The Sixth Prize of $100.00 was won by Mr. Robert Webster, Los Angeles, California.

Lesser prizes of $25.00 were garnered by Miss Helen M. Stone, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. George Nicholson, Huntington, Indiana; Mr. Walter M. Herbert, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Rose Brennan, Litchfield, Connecticut; and Mrs. A. Kirsch, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Winners of 50 cash awards of $10.00 and 200 prizes of $5.00 appear in other columns of this issue.

The *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* was the first of its kind ever sponsored by SOCIAL JUSTICE. All others have been on current events of principles of economics and social justice. But, this test on history and the *Constitution* of the United States proved perhaps the most popular of all.

* * *

Mr. Callahan, one of the top winners, was participating in his first SOCIAL JUSTICE competition, while Mr. Hart, runner-up, won his first prize after having been in all former SOCIAL JUSTICE Contests.

Mr. Callahan is a native of Baltimore. He received his early education in the public and parochial schools; was later graduated by Mount St. Mary's High School, Emmitsburg, Maryland; and is a member of the Maryland Bar. He is now associated with the legal department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of Baltimore.

Largest prize-winner in actual cash is Miss Ann Murphy, Pine Lawn, Missouri. Miss Murphy landed among the trio tying for the Grand Prize and, therefore, was entitled, under the unanimous agreement to divide, to $934.00. But, this young woman had the foresight to enter the contest during the first five weeks. Because of this, her prize is doubled to $1,868.00. Miss Murphy

BECAUSE she entered the "America First" Contest in the first five weeks, Miss Ann Murphy, of Pine Lawn, Missouri, who divided the top honors with two other contestants, wins a grand total award of $1,868.

writes that she was born right in Pine Lawn where she lives with two sisters and three brothers. She is a graduate of a Catholic high school. This is the third SOCIAL JUSTICE contest worked by Miss Murphy.

Way up on the Massaba Iron Range of Minnesota, at Virginia, lives Mr. William McKinnon, third of the top tying contestants. This winner is 35 years old, is married and has two children. He received his education in the elementary schools of Duluth and was graduated from the Hibbing High School. He later attended the Teachers' College at Duluth.

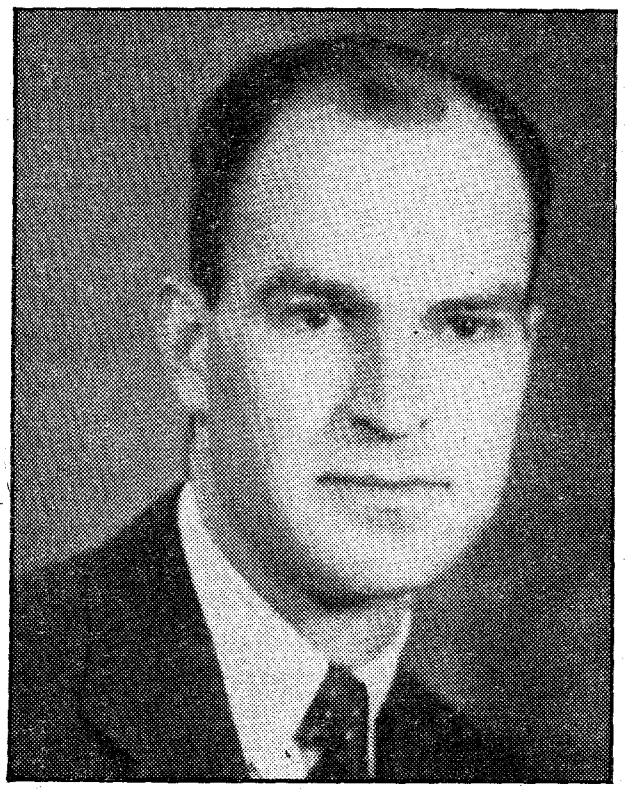
Mr. Thomas F. Hart, who tied for the Fourth Prize, was born in Buffalo in 1917. He went to school at Public Grammar School No. 28 and South Park High School. He is now an employe of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mr. Robert A. Webster, winner of the Sixth Prize, is 50 years old. He is a car builder with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles and is unmarried. Mr. Webster states he has been a contestant in several SOCIAL JUSTICE tests, but that this is his first prize.

* * *

The *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* was the eighth competition conducted by SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine during the last five years. It brings the grand total of winning contestants in all competitions to 1,575 and the sum of all cash prizes paid to $55,093.00.

The management of SOCIAL JUSTICE wishes to thank all contestants for their co-operation and to congratulate the winners.



Attorney JOSEPH J. CALLAHAN, of Baltimore, Maryland, one of three first award winners.

WILLIAM McKINNON, of Virginia, Minnesota, was the third contestant to tie for top honors.

THOMAS F. HART, of Buffalo, New York, tied with a fifth contestant for the fourth prize.

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THEY ENTERED, WORKED AND WON

GRAND PRIZE, $1,500.00; Second Prize, $800.00; and Third Prize, $500.00 divided equally by three leading contestants who tied for first place:

Mr. Joseph J. Callahan, 3723 Rexmere Road, Baltimore, Md., $934.00

Mr. William McKinnon, 228 Fourth Street N., Virginia, Minn., $934.00

Miss Ann Murphy, 6234 Dowler Avenue, Pine Lawn, Mo., $1,868.00 (doubled for early entrance).

Fourth Prize, $300.00 and Fifth Prize, $200.00 divided equally between two contestants who tied:

Mr. Thomas F. Hart, 33 Macamley Street, Buffalo, N. Y., $500.00 (doubled for early entrance).

Mr. William F. Baisley, Route No. 3, Hankinson, N. D. $500.00 (doubled for early entrance).

Sixth Prize, $100.00, won by Mr. Robert A. Webster, 763 Isabel Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

WINNERS OF $25.00 PRIZES

Miss Helen Stone, 5074 Alcott Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. George Nicholson, 1600 Hartman St., Huntington, Indiana

Mr. Walter M. Herbert, 3111 Orchard St., Lincoln, Neb.

Mrs. Rose M. Brennan, Torrington Road, Litchfield, Connecticut

Mrs. A. Kirsch, 2615 East Ave., Erie, Pa.

250 Contestants Win Additional Awards

$10.00 PRIZE WINNERS

Angell, Corda Marie, La Crosse, Wis.
Appelbaum, L. B., Emerson, Neb.
Bannon, Patrick, New York City
Brosner, Mrs. Jeremiah, New York City
J. F. Browne, Woodmere, N. Y.
Budde, Francis, Detroit, Mich.
Buss, Dolores E., Chicago, Ill.
Carroll, Isabel, New York City
Carroll, John L., Boston, Mass.
Carroll, Kevin, New York City
Carroll, Mary J., New York City
Colen, Louis, Port Jefferson, N. Y.
Covi, Mrs. E., St. Louis, Mo.
S. W. Dodd, Barberton, Ohio
John J. Flanagan, Jr., Richmond Heights, Mo.
Katherine Flynn, Highland Park, Michigan
George Hensel, Lake Forest, Ill.
Wm. F. Jordan, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Barbara Judd, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Wm. J. Kemper, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Miss Hilda I. Levi, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Geraldine McDonald, Leonia, N. J.
J. Dillon McGurk, Atlantic City, N. J.
Justin McPhee, Detroit, Michigan
Thomas M. Murray, Chicago, Ill.
John B. Newton, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Hannah O'Halloran, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Irene O'Leary, Akron, Ohio
Ward D. O'Sullivan, New York City
Mrs. Susan Padrutt, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin
Angelo Ruggiero, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. J. Russ, Weymouth, Mass.
Mrs. Josephine Schmitz, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Charles W. Sheehan, Hyde Park, Mass.
Madeleine Snyder, La Crosse, Wis.
George Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.
Mrs. Leo Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.
Mrs. George Stadler, Appleton, Wis.
Mrs. Frieda Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Mary Stone, St. Louis, Mo.
William Lee Stone, St. Louis, Mo.
Helen F. Sullivan, Fulton, N. Y.
Mrs. Anne Talbot, Minneapolis, Minn.
Eloy F. Talbot, Minneapolis, Minn.
John J. Thometz, Chicago, Ill.
Dan Tighe, Emerson, Neb.
John A. Toman, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.
Mary Lucilla Trimbach, La Crosse, Wis.
Mary T. Walsh, Bronx, N. Y.
Edith W. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph A. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leone M. Wehner, Park Ridge, Ill.
Emma J. Wenners, Weymouth, Mass.

$5.00 PRIZE WINNERS

Ruth C. Aldridge, Albany, N. Y.
Alvina E. Barnes, Waterloo, N. Y.
Anna Beggan, Newark, N. J.
Miss Nell Berger, Kansas City, Mo.
William Blacet, St. Joseph, Mo.
Julia M. Blower, Akron, Ohio
Nora Boettcher, Winkler, Kansas
Rodger B. Bouck, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Mrs. R. A. Bretscher, Saugerties, N. Y.
Edw. J. Brickel, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Effie M. Brickel, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Miss Ella Brigham, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. G. J. Brown, Chicago, Ill.
A. H. Bruening, M.D., Parma, Ohio
Alma M. Bush, Sharker Heights, O.
John J. Callaghan, Salisbury Beach, Mass.
Paul Carrico, Beloit, Kansas
Louis Cipriano, West Roxbury, Mass.
R. Cogan, E. Cleveland, Ohio
Frank J. Collmer, Sr., Clinton, N. Y.
Beatrice Cox, Springfield, Ill.
Rev. Damian Cummins, O.S.B., Conception, Mo.
Beulah C. Davidheiser, West Lawn, Pa.
Mrs. J. B. DeLaney, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Alphonse H. Desrochers, Milton, Mass.
Thelma Diskin, Cleveland, Ohio
Cecelia Doherty, Brown City, Mich.
Mrs. John Dolan, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frances Donovan, St. Paul, Minn.
James Dorney, Bronx, N. Y.
W. F. Driscoll, Cranston, R. I.
W. H. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.
Rochus Eisenzimmer, Jr., Cold Spring, Minn.
John Eudin, Redwood City, Calif.
Philip Farley, New York City
Catherine Farrell, New York City
Miss E. M. Feerick, New York City
Frances J. Feltes, Chicago, Ill.
Ann P. Ferriter, Portsmouth, N. H.
Daniel Flannery, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles S. Folkert, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Robert Fox, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. M. E. Freeman, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
John Gallagher, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret Gallivan, Columbia City, Ind.
Harry M. Geis, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Anna Gessler, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fred W. Giese, Appleton, Wis.
Mrs. Jerome Gladieux, Toledo, Ohio
Mr. Joseph Goss, Appleton, Wis.
Mrs. Veronica Gray, Rox, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert H. Hamm, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Ellen Hanna, New York City
Harold C. Hanson, River Falls, Wis.
Vincent Hengesbaugh, Portland, Mich.
Mr. Fred F. Henige, Dearborn, Mich.
Miss E. Henninger, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. Hense, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Margaret Hillenbrand, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Frank Hodson, Bridgeport, Conn.
Philip J. Hornung, New Orleans, La.
James C. Howard, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Aris L. Horwath, Waldron, Michigan
Miss Clara Janssen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Clara Janssen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Mary Janssen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ted Janssen, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
E. M. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. S. Keeler, Royal Oak, Mich.
Mrs. R. J. Keller, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
George P. Keller, Forty-Fort, Pa.
Isabel Kelly, Geneva, N. Y.
Howard Kiesch, Erie, Pa.
James F. King, Pittsfield, Mass.
Othmar F. Kocks, Fort Wayne, Ind.
C. E. Korell, Jacobsburg, Ohio
F. A. Korell, Columbus, Ohio
Eddie Kozak, Milwaukee, Wis.
Maude M. Kuntz, Jeannette, Pa.
Patrick LaCedra, East Boston, Mass.
Violet Langlois, New Bedford, Mass.
J. George Lanspery, Newburgh, N. Y.
Ruth Laskey, Toledo, Ohio
J. H. Laurent, Crafton, Pa.
Mary E. Layden, Minneapolis, Minn.
Thomas Lee, Newburgh, N. Y.
Earl Lorentz, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas J. Loughran, Newport, R. I.
Mr. E. P. Lovett, Wheeling, W. Va.
Kathryn Lyne, Chicago, Ill.
John Lyons, Cleveland, Ohio
John G. Mach, Garfield Heights, O.
Joseph W. Mach, Maple Heights, O.
Cornelius Maloney, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. James K. Martin, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Constance Mathus, Bronx, N. Y.
J. A. McCarthy, Toledo, Ohio
Mrs. John P. McCue, Janesville, Wis.
Gerard W. McGeough, Hyde Park, Mass.
Bernard H. McGrath, No. Quincy, Mass.
David P. McKean, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. D. P. McKean, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella McKeand, Indianapolis, Ind.
Wm. C. McKeand, Indianapolis, Ind.
Helen McKee, Bronx, N. Y.
Mary D. McKinnon, Newtonville, Mass.
Nora T. McLaughlin, Belmont, Mass.
Wm. McMurtry, St. Louis, Mo.
E. H. McNally, St. Albans, N. Y.
Vincent Meara, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Peter Mechunes, Philadelphia, Pa.
George C. Mertel, Baltimore, Md.
Wm. E. Miller, Cleveland, Ohio
Wm. F. Miller, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio
Miss M. E. C. Millonig, Dayton, Ohio
Esther and Leon Moody, San Francisco, Calif.
W. L. Moody and E. M. Evans, Hillsdale, Michigan
Timothy D. Mulcahy, Lawrence, N. Y.
J. J. Nevin, Bloomington, Ill.
Annie M. O'Brien, Beverly, Mass.
Blanche E. O'Brien, St. Bernard, Ohio
James J. O'Brien, St. Bernard, Ohio
John B. Ochu, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mary Ochu, Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleanor O'Connor, Dorchester, Mass.
James F. O'Connor, Erie, Pa.
P. J. O'Connor, Mattapan, Mass.
Mrs. W. T. O'Connor, Janesville, Wis.
Willard T. O'Connor, Janesville, Wis.
John A. O'Connell, Cleveland, Ohio
Richard P. O'Halloran, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Agnes Oliver, Los Angeles, California
J. J. O'Sullivan, Leonia, N. J.
J. O. Padrutt, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Lambert Panko, Milford, Ohio
Josephine Perry, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lester V. Perry, Minneapolis, Minn.
R. J. Pierce, Toledo, Ohio
James Pillars, Detroit, Michigan
Mark F. Plachy, Minneapolis, Minn.
Wilfrid C. Plante, Faribault, Minn.
Mrs. Wm. H. Powers, Philadelphia, Pa.
John T. Quirk, Jr., Springfield, Mass.
Charles E. Reese, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Mrs. Chas. Reuscher, Toledo, Ohio
Herbert W. Rice, Milwaukee, Wis.
Raymond J. Rice, Winona, Minn.
Mrs. Russell Rider, St. Paul, Minn.
Margaret M. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. Francis C. Romanowski, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Jerome Rubey, Watford City, N. Dak.
Carl O. Sands, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Marcus Satory, Wabasha, Minn.
Josephine Scholter, Techny, Ill.
A. A. Schnurr, Mineral Point, Wis.
Robert E. Schrage, Chicago, Ill.
Richard Schwarzwalder, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Helen M. Seaman, Daly City, California
Eloise Sexton, Indianapolis, Ind.
Helen W. Sheehan, Hyde Park, Mass.
Miss Alice Shields, Bronx, N. Y.
Sister M. Annunciata, Woodland, California
Sister Saint Anne of Lobera, New York City
Anthony M. Smith, Kaukauna, Wis.
M. Gertrude Smith, R.N., Buffalo, New York
Mrs. Margaret E. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
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Miss Irene Spengel, Bartlesville, Okla.
Angelo Squillacote, New Britain, Connecticut
Mrs. Angelo Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.
Charles Squillacote, New Britain, Connecticut
Leo J. Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.
Louis Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.
Marjorie Squillacote, New Britain, Connecticut
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John Richard Thometz, Chicago, Ill
Arnie E. Thompson, San Francisco California
Fred'k P. Ueberlander, New York City
William Ulrich, St. Louis, Mo.
G. A. B. Viglini, St. Paul, Minn.
S. J. Wallace, Rembrandt, Iowa
Hazel Walsh, Peoria, Ill.
Daniel E. Waters, St. Paul, Minn.
Fred Welde, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. F. Welsh, Beverly, Mass.
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Hedwig Wernsing, Chicago, Ill.
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Pauline Wlazlo, Minneapolis, Minn.
Kenneth E. Yates, Chicago, Ill.
Jim Zitzman, Glandorf, Ohio
Mrs. Wilke Zimmers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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Here Are the Proper Answers

1. **Why Did the Pilgrims Migrate From England to New England?**
   (4) To escape from religious persecution in England.
2. **Which Was the Decisive and Terminating Battle of the Revolutionary War?**
   (1) Yorktown.
3. **What Foreign Nation Rendered the Greatest Measure of Aid to the Colonies in Their Battle for Independence?**
   (4) France.
4. **To Which Political Party Did George Washington Belong?**
   (3) Federalist.
5. **Which President Made Construction of the Panama Canal by the United States Possible?**
   (4) President Theodore Roosevelt.
6. **What is the Meaning of the Expression "The Solid South"?**
   (3) That the Southern States are traditionally Democratic in politics since the Civil War.
7. **Name One President of the United States Who Was Impeached.**
   (5) President Johnson.
8. **For What Was Carrie Nation Famous?**
   (2) For opposing with personal violence the liquor traffic.
9. **Which War Fought by the United States is Considered Unjustifiable by Historians?**
   (5) The Mexican War. 1846-1848.
10. **What is Meant by the Policy of "Reciprocity"?**
    (3) Reciprocal trade relations between nations.
11. **Who was the "Boy Orator of the Platte"?**
    (4) William Jennings Bryan.
12. **Which President of the United States Served Two Presidential Terms Not Immediately Succeeding Each Other?**
    (5) Grover Cleveland.
13. **Name One President of the United States Who Was a Tailor by Trade.**
    (5) Andrew Johnson.
14. **By What Legislation Has President F. D. Roosevelt Been Empowered to Issue "Greenbacks"?**
    (1) Thomas Amendment to Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933.
15. **Who Was the Founder of the First "United States Bank"?**
    (2) Alexander Hamilton.
16. **Which State of the Union Was Formerly an Independent Republic for Nine Years?**
    (6) Texas.
17. **What is Meant by the "Hoover Moratorium"?**
    (5) Suspension of war debt payments due us from England and France.
18. **What Was the Principal Political Issue Dividing Republicans and Democrats for 50 Years, 1870-1920?**
    (4) Protective tariff vs. free trade.
19. **What Was Our Principal Reason for Military Invasion of Mexico in 1846?**
    (2) Settlement of the Texas-Mexican boundary dispute.
20. **What Was the Basic Cause of the Civil War?**
    (7) Northern industrial capitalism vs. Southern agrarianism.
21. **What Part of the Constitution Protects the Citizen Against Imprisonment Without Trial?**
    (1) Article I, Section 9.
22. **What Part of the Constitution Most Strongly Influenced and Brought About the Economic Unity of the Nation Before the Civil War?**
    (2) Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the "commerce clause."
23. **Name One Power Which, Under the Constitution, Cannot Be Exercised Concurrently by the Federal Government and the States.**
    (3) Control of interstate railways.
24. **Indicate One Way in Which the Constitution Can Be Amended.**
    (3) Three-fourths of both houses shall propose an amendment, and three-fourths of the states shall ratify.
25. **What is Meant by the "Due Process of Law" Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution?**
    (4) A civil or criminal case has been given a fair hearing before a court.
26. **Name One Functionary Who is Not an Officer of the United States.**
    (6) A United States Senator.
27. **Name One Judicial Power of the President.**
    (5) He can pardon persons convicted of crime.
28. **In the Event of a Voting Tie in the United States Senate, Who Casts the Deciding Vote?**
    (3) The Vice-President.
29. **When and How Often Must the Congress Assemble?**
    (6) At least once every year on the third day of January.
30. **Delegation of Legislative Powers to Trade Associations, as Under the N.R.A., Violates Which Part of the Constitution?**
    (1) Article I, Section 1.
31. **How Many Times Has the Constitution Been Amended?**
    (6) Twenty-one.
32. **In What Way Principally, Under the Constitution, Can Congress Emasculate the Supreme Court?**
    (6) It can wipe out all courts inferior to the Supreme Court.
33. **Select One Act Which the President Can Constitutionally Perform.**
    (3) Adjourn Congress.
34. **Select One Circumstance or Congressional Act Which is in Violation of the Constitution.**
    (6) The House and Senate pass by a standing vote a bill over the veto of the President.
35. **Name an Offense for Which a Senator or Representative Cannot Be Arrested During His Attendance at a Session of Congress.**
    (5) Failing to report an auto accident in which persons are injured.
36. **What is the Proper Meaning and Application of the Word "Unconstitutional"?**
    (5) A legislative enactment, attempted to be made into a law, is no law at all.
37. **Which Was the Last State to Ratify the Constitution?**
    (6) Rhode Island.
38. **Under the Constitution, Where Do the Residuary Powers of Government Lie?**
    (3) In the states which make up the union.
39. **Wherein Does the Constitution of the United States Differ From State Constitutions?**
    (1) The U. S. Constitution enumerates the powers of the federal government; state constitutions do not enumerate powers of state governments.
40. **Why Did Framers of the Constitution Decree That Bills for the Appropriation of Money Should Originate in the House of Representatives?**
    (4) Being more numerous, the House represents the people more directly than the Senate.
41. **Who Has Been Called "The Expounder of the Constitution"?**
    (3) Chief Justice Marshall.
42. **What is a Bill of Attainder?**
    (6) A bill convicting a person for an alleged crime.
43. **What Are Letters of Marque and Reprisal?**
    (1) A license to engage in privateering.
44. **What is an Ex Post Facto Law?**
    (2) A law increasing punishment for a crime greater than that which existed when the crime was committed.
45. **What Part of the Constitution is Called the "Bill of Rights"?**
    (4) The first ten amendments.
46. **Why Was the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution Necessary?**
    (5) Wealth had accumulated in some states and poverty in others.
47. **Name One Sort of Case in Which the United States Supreme Court Has Original Jurisdiction.**
    (4) Cases in which a state is a party.
48. **What Part of the Constitution Compelled Return of Fugitive Slaves to Their Owners?**
    (6) Article IV, Section 2, original Constitution.
49. **Who Was the Ablest and Most Persistent Advocate of Nullification of the Constitution?**
    (5) John C. Calhoun.
50. **Name One Thing Congress Cannot Do.**
    (4) Levy duties on exports.

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Comment

Johnson . . . Enemy of War

(Continued from page 9)

President until 1927 when he announced that he was now "immune from the bite of the presidential germ." From then on he resigned himself to a life as Senator and Elder Statesman.

Though nominally a Republican, Johnson never voted according to party lines. He bitterly opposed the financial policies of Calvin Coolidge and fought Hoover so hard that the latter refused to invite him to White House receptions.

At the advent of the New Deal in 1933, President Roosevelt hailed the Senator from California as "one of the greatest liberals of our times" and offered him a Cabinet post. Although a constant supporter of New Deal domestic policy, Johnson refused, believing he could best serve his constituents in the Senate.

Johnson's relations with Roosevelt cooled, however, when the latter began to entangle the United States in the eternal disputes in Europe. The final break came shortly before the last election, at which time Johnson, comparing the election campaign with the European war, stated:

"This is the greater crisis, and perhaps it is more far-reaching than any other for it (F.D.R.'s defeat) may mean the preservation of the earth's last fortress of democracy."

Senator Johnson failed to prevent the re-election of Roosevelt, but he himself was re-elected to the Senate by the most overwhelming vote of its kind in American history.

* * *

The fight that this veteran public servant is now waging against interventionists in the Senate is the climax of a long career dedicated to keeping America free of foreign entanglements.

In 1917, his first year in the Senate, Johnson battled courageously against our involvement in the first World War. Since then, during all his twenty-four years as Senator, he has never failed to uphold the foreign policy promulgated for the United States by George Washington, the nation's Founder and first President, in his Farewell Address.

In 1920 he was one of the small group of Senators who successfully kept America out of the League of Nations. Later he was responsible for the adoption of the *Johnson Act* which forbids loans to countries who defaulted on their war debts.

In 1935, Senator Johnson opposed the scheme to make the United States a member of the World Court. He voted for the original *Neutrality Act* and fought heroically, if vainly, to retain the arms embargo in 1939.

At present he has joined with Senators Wheeler, Nye, Clark and others in the battle to defeat the pending *Lend-Lease Bill*.

And when and if a roll-call of Congress is taken on our entrance into the European war, there is no doubt that the Senate clerk will announce, "Senator Johnson, opposed."

Hiram Johnson of California has never yet let the people down.

America an Armory for the U.S.S.R.

THE UNITED STATES has become not only the arsenal and bank of 'democracy,' but also the treasury and armory for Soviet Russia.

In recent months, anti-democratic Russia has taken out of the United States 500,000 barrels of oil in specially chartered American ships to Vladivostok.

In November, 1940, the U.S.S.R. placed orders for $9-million worth of "heavy equipment" — meaning war materials.

The U.S.S.R. has lately been buying enormous quantities of cotton in America. Cotton is essential in the manufacture of munitions.

All of these concessions are granted, supposedly to better Soviet-American relations: but the truth of the matter is that, secretly, these relations are most cordial and co-operative.

At the present time, the U.S.S.R. has $10-million or $11-million worth of machine tools on piers, in warehouses, or in the process of manufacture in the United States.

While America's defense commissars were clamoring for machine tools to turn out armament for America's defense, and blaming the inefficiency of the defense production on the scarcity of machine tools, agents of the Amtorg Trading Corporation were purchasing these machines and tools in America.

During the last few years the Soviet government has taken from America all kinds of munition making equipment which the United States could use to great advantage at this time.

Despite the moral embargo invoked by President Roosevelt, in protest against Russia's bombing of open towns and cities in Finland, *and while the embargo was in effect*, Soviet Russia bought and exported almost as many tools and machines as in 1939!

In addition, Russia was able to accumulate a surplus of equipment, which is now being rushed to Vladivostok in American ships, chartered by the Soviet with the knowledge and approbation of the Administration.

Even the records of the United States Commerce Department indicate that Russia exported $14,316,920 in machine tools, while the embargo was in effect.

Besides these tools, Amtorg agents contracted for millions of dollars worth of heavy machinery used for making field cannon and naval pieces and highly specialized oil drilling and refining equipment.

When purchases of this type of equipment leaped from $65,751 in 1939 to $2-008,498 in 1940, informed citizens began to scrutinize more closely these Soviet deals.

Amtorg agents even tried to make a contract with a tool manufacturer in Ohio *for the capacity production of the plant working three full shifts*. The agents even offered to pay cash in advance, but the operators of the factory refused to accept the offer.

In October, 1940, when the moral embargo was in full force, the *Eastern Glide* sailed from a North Atlantic port to a Soviet port laden with large amounts of machine tools. Besides this ship, which the Maritime Commission authorized the Prudential Steamship Corporation to charter to Amtorg, the Russians have a number of freighters operating in the Pacific, including three Swedish motorships. All are engaged in transporting machines to Vladivostok.

Although a serious shortage of machine tools creates the much discussed bottleneck in the production of vital armaments, officials in Washington are still permitting Russia to buy and ship these tools. And the officials know that these tools, or the products of these tools, will eventually reach Nazi Germany.

Soviet Russia is engaging in all-out preparations for war, just as America is. The kind and type of machinery and tools bought by Russia show that the Soviet is manufacturing heavy land and naval guns, rifles and munitions of all types.

Moscow violently protested to the United States State Department the embargo on the shipment of tools and machinery.

The crux of the entire situation seems to be the Administration's reluctance to do or say anything which will not meet with the favor of Moscow.

There are many hypotheses to explain such shortsighted conduct, all of which lack confirmation from official sources. Russia's silent partnership in the Anglo-Australian-American agreement; Russia's opposition to Axis aggression in the Balkans; Russia's undying antagonism to Japan, the unsigned partner of the Axis; Russia's imperialistic plans in Europe which are at present thwarted by Germany and Italy in the Near East; Russia's alliance with China's Communist and Nationalist forces; Russia's willingness to co-operate with England and America in breaking down the Axis dictatorships — all are suggested.

Senator Holman

SENATOR Rufus C. Holman of Oregon produced information in the Senate showing that $400,000 worth of tin plate was being loaded on a Russian ship at Portland, Oregon, for export to Soviet Russia at the same time that our Defense Commission was complaining about the scarcity of tin plate for American defense needs.

He also revealed that copper, steel, iron and other strategic war materials are being shipped to Communist Russia.

Senator Holman quoted a member of his own family who reported in a letter that John Burgard, chairman of the Portland Dock Commission, had shown Holman's nephew considerable quantities of copper, steel and iron awaiting shipment to the Soviet.

Among the articles were "25 or 30 freight cars of airplane beacons on steel towers bound for Vladivostok, Russia — then to Japan."

"It will be noted," commented Senator Holman, "that tin is listed as a strategic material; yet this very day we are *exporting tin to Russia!* Why do we export tin now to Russia . . . ?

"Why have we exported iron and cotton to Japan, while at the same time we have authorized a two-ocean Navy, and the construction of a new set of locks for the Panama Canal to accommodate the larger warships which we have ordered so as to match the larger warships which Japan has built with the iron we have sold her? And

(Continued on Page 14)

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Comment

(Continued from Page 13)

cotton is required in the manufacture of explosives."

Senator Holman is not alone in asking those questions. Millions of Americans would like to know why, in the face of avowed hatred and distrust of dictators, the Administration is coddling godless Soviet Russia.

The answer seems to be that a dictator — regardless of his murderous record, his slaughter of Christians — is not to be irritated or condemned as long as he does not threaten the British Empire.

Business as Usual in British Air Traffic

IN THEIR zeal to sacrifice American defense, American wealth, American liberties and if necessary, American lives, to preserve the British Empire, our administration officials, in some instances, are putting forth greater effort than the British themselves.

Not long ago operators of commercial airlines in the United States were warned that they must not expect to expand their services by securing more transport ships because the nation's airplane factories were already overtaxed with military orders.

Most of the planes in production are destined for Great Britain.

Now, the shortage of British war planes being so acute, one would expect that English facilities for producing them are being utilized to the utmost; especially since those in America are.

It is quite surprising, therefore, to learn that the British have not only failed to curtail commercial airplane production, but actually *are building passenger planes to be put into service on new British commercial routes!*

While the United States is being asked to throttle our commercial air development to help Britain's war, the Empire itself is expanding its own commercial air services.

Representative John M. Costello of California made the charge in the House of Representatives recently, quoting an English source to corroborate him.

According to Congressman Costello, the magazine *Flight,* a British aviation publication, stated in its issue of November 28, 1940:

"One of the surprising features of the war is, not that British aircraft export should have dwindled but that it should exist at all. In spite of all the difficulties arising out of priority claims of materials for military aircraft, of obtaining export licenses, and last, but not least, of finding the time and the men, General Aircraft Ltd. has persistently pursued the policy that export must, come what may, be kept alive if the country is to remain in a healthy financial condition."

Declaring that Britain is more concerned with strengthening its commercial position after the war than it is with the danger of losing the war, Representative Costello read an excerpt from another aviation publication which seemingly substantiated his charge.

The December, 1940, issue of the magazine *Aeronautics,* asserted:

"For some time British Airways have been awaiting delivery of eight De Havilland Flamingo machines which they had ordered. The first, named *"King Arthur,"* has now been handed over to them. This aircraft, with the other Flamingos, is to be used abroad on services already in existence and on new routes that have been planned in various parts of the empire."

Thus, while commercial air lines of the United States are threatened with a shortage of planes, as a result of our all-out efforts on behalf of Great Britain, British commercial air lines are expanding.

Furthermore, said Mr. Costello, "in England the small engine manufacturers are still producing for sale small horsepower engines, advertising that the engines 'are available at short notice and your inquiries are invited.'

"If nothing else it would seem to me that Great Britain should not be using available supplies of aircraft materials for production of pleasure aircraft and commercial ships, as well as the tools and equipment and the manpower so essential to the production of an air force now vitally needed for the defense of that country."

"Whenever you hear the phrase, 'Some of my best friends are Jews, but . . . ' you know that you are going to be let in on a little anti-Semitism," writes Paul Redmond in the *Holy Name Journal.* He adds, "Well, whenever you hear, 'I am not a Communist, but . . . ' you know that the speaker may not be a Communist, but that he will hold the lamp while a Communist cuts up the *Declaration of Independence!"*

Loyalty Legion

COMMITTEES are organizing so rapidly these days that one is slightly bewildered trying to keep up with them and at the same time have a clear understanding of what they are organized for. We sometimes suspect there is a method in the very confusion they generate.

However, a new one has been organized which need not leave any room for doubt as to its objectives. It is called the *President's Loyalty Legion.*

It has been organized, under the laws of the State of Missouri, by Orville S. McPherson, publisher of the *Kansas City Journal.*

According to the United Press, Mr. McPherson gave the objective of the organization as follows:

"We are for all-out aid to Britain because that has become the policy of our Government as a matter of national defense, and further, *if the President takes steps which will involve us in war, we will absolutely support them 100 per cent!"*

At the same time, in New York, a group is planning a similar organization called the *"United Americans."* Among them are Leon M. Birkhead, national director of the *Friends of Democracy.* When the New York group heard of the fine program of Mr. McPherson, they promptly contacted him and prevailed on him to merge his organization with theirs.

The *President's Loyalty Legion* has now been dissolved into the *United Americans* with the following backers:

William Allan Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College;

James M. Landis, dean of the Harvard University Law school, who gave the notorious Communist Harry Bridges a clean bill of health when the latter was tried on the West Coast — despite the fact that the Justice Department had placed in the hands of the Attorney General a 25,000 word brief proving that Bridges is a Communist;

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor;

Luigi Antonini, New York state chairman of the American Labor Party;

Dr. Clarence R. Decker, president of the University of Kansas;

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of the Union Theological Seminary, and Dr. L. M. Birkhead, national director of the *Friends of Democracy.*

Mr. McPherson is to be national chairman of *"United Americans."*

* * *

At a New York meeting, the group said they were committed to the following program:

"Support of the Administration's aid-to-Britain program and any other emergency measures attending it for the duration of the world crisis; subordinate purely partisan bickering; improve America's national defense; enlighten public opinion on the aims, methods and significance of the dictators' assault on civilization, and oppose all forces which are misleading American public opinion."

According to a story in the *New York Herald Tribune,* "Mr. McPherson said that a keystone of his policy was to give President Roosevelt a blank check in handling foreign affairs, and that he was ready to follow the President in anything, even into the war, if the President and Congress decided that step was necessary.

"Rather than follow misguided, self-appointed leaders who were misleading the people, Mr. McPherson said *America must follow the leadership of the 'big six'* — President Roosevelt; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; William Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management; and Wendell L. Willkie, leader of the Republican Party.

"Mr. McPherson said the work of *United Americans* would combat the work of the *America First Committee,* headed by General Robert E. Wood and the *No Foreign War Committee,* headed by Verne Marshall, but he did not attach unpatriotic motives to any groups or individuals on the opposite side.

"Mr. McPherson said the *United Americans* had the blessing of the *Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies* (William Allen White, editor of the *Emporia Gazette,* formerly headed this Committee) and planned to supplement and assist the work of that group by enrolling a larger and more 'rank-and-file' membership."

* * *

So thus we have another Committee. It looks like Mr. McPherson is a little ahead of public opinion in his originally publicized objective to "support war 100 per cent." Therefore, a committee to persuade the rank and file to the war spirit seemed to be in order.

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You Should Know About Cartels

What's Behind This Trust-Busting Crusade?

EVERY true American is wholeheartedly in favor of American defense.

Both industry and labor on the whole are more than willing to do their full share.

And the spirit and will of the American people are ready again to give our all for the defense of this country.

But let the powers behind the scenes take notice: *The American people will never again permit themselves to be betrayed and take it!*

Our public has been shocked to learn that strategic metals — absolutely essential to the construction of airplanes, tanks, artillery, precision instruments — were under the monopolistic control of international cartels, or associations, which in turn are dominated by a small *clique* of international financiers, hitherto all-powerful.

To be sure, informed students knew, from Congressional investigations and other sources, that the makers of munitions, instruments of death and destruction equally necessary for defense as well as for offense, were allied throughout the world. They safeguarded their properties, they skyrocketed prices when periodic wars so demanded, and they kept basic patents so secret that outsiders could not even enter the field.

Not only was the great American public shocked, but some of the highest officials of Government, into whose hands we have entrusted our defense program, were startled to find these basic metals in the control of a handful of private financiers.

In 1917, a similar situation existed, but the astute Bernard Baruch, who knew the ins and outs of the world metal cartels, was successful in forcing them to meet the requirements of the Government.

In England, also, civil servants found with a bewildering shock this unbelievable control over the basic war materials.

However, since 1917, through the '20s and '30s, these cartels grew and increased their stranglehold under a series of American administrations not unfriendly to trusts and monopolies. During this period, American trusts and holding companies allied themselves with the foreign cartels who offered them quick, huge, and easy profits.

* * *

A case in point is that of General Electric Corporation, associated with International General Electric Company, a wholly owned subsidiary which handles its foreign engineering, manufacturing and selling activities as well as its foreign investments. International G. E. also represents other American concerns in the electrical trade and has investments in Holland, Belgium, France and other European countries.

Last August, General Electric Company was indicted by the United States Government for its trade agreements with the German Krupp Armament Company for an alleged monopoly in tungsten carbide. The companies were charged specifically with dividing up markets, controlling production, crushing competition, and fixing excessive prices. The price of the material, which was as low as $48 a pound before the agreement, was catapulted as high as $453 per pound.

Added to this sordid picture is an Associated Press item of February 1st stating that:

"Tungsten is used to alloy steel for high-speed cutting tools and armor-piercing bullets. The United States Navy has arranged to turn over its reserve stock of tungsten to the steel industry, it was learned today, to overcome a temporary shortage of the mineral which caused some plants to face the possibility of stopping work on defense contracts almost immediately."

Here is the United States Navy being obliged to give up its own meagre supply of this precious metal to the steel industry in order that defense contracts may not be stopped — because the steel industry cannot buy it or get delivery at once.

* * *

But you haven't heard anything yet.

The *New York Times* of February 11, 1941, carried the story that "The entire holdings of International General Electric Company, amounting to $10-million face value for participating debentures of Siemens & Halske, A. G., the largest electrical manufacturing concern in the world outside of the United States, *were sold a few months ago to a private individual for cash,* in United States dollars, at a price in excess of face value, it was disclosed today.

"In Wall Street, where the transaction aroused marked interest in view of other sales of large American investments in German or German-controlled countries in the last few months, the opinion was expressed that the unidentified individual was acting for the Reich government and the corporation, with the intention of repatriating the securities, which represented 40 to 50 per cent of the entire Siemens and Halske debt."

The international financiers, knowing that a shortage of the material and exorbitant prices would force Government action, quietly transfer the ownership to a private individual acting for the Nazi government.

Trust-busting Thurman Arnold, the assistant Attorney-General, will need to get up earlier than the proverbial morning crows if he thinks he can shake the big stick at these international cartel boys and scare them. They are beyond fear, because they are above governments. They make the rules!

The pity of it is that Mr. Arnold is trying to do a good job but is awfully handicapped, first by a lack of adequate personnel — there are only some 200 attorneys assisting him. He recently stated that at least 31 industries producing vital war materials were awaiting investigation because the anti-trust division, which he heads, does not have facilities to deal with them.

Another handicap that confronts Mr. Arnold is that when he gets too close to some real information and traces it, he finds that persons high in the Government itself become implicated in the picture. You can't very well "crack down" on the investments of your official business superiors.

Senator Wheeler, many believe, made a definite contribution to this situation when he said (Feb. 7th) that "if the President is so anxious to find out who is aiding Germany," he support an investigation of German interests in American defense industries.

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, at least, have some idea of what Father Coughlin had in mind when, from time to time, he would excoriate the "international bankers." Although our dime-a-line propagandists would have us believe the species to be a myth of myths.

You see, too, why Father Coughlin's comments and exposures of these vicious controls *did not meet the approval of certain influential persons.*

The financial cartels of the world are the real "fifth columns" in every country. They have been the Nazis' most efficient weapon in economic, military and espionage warfare.

* * *

Honest business men and industrial leaders — most of them wholly unaware of the ramifications of international finance — are "taking the rap" in the trust-busting activities.

Why is honest business penalized for the secret connivings of the international financiers?

Mr. David Lawrence in the *United States News* is authority for stating that the United States Government has indicted 858 corporations and 84 labor unions, "for alleged monopolistic practices."

Keen-minded observers are beginning to suspect that this anti-trust crusade is actually being used for the control and ultimate socialization of American business and industry.

* * *

A case in point was the recent indictment of the Aluminum Company of America in connection with a cartel agreement with the so-called German Dye Trust, of which I. G. Farbenindustrie is the biggest. The issue was over magnesium, another essential in our defense program. It seems that back in 1928, the cartel boys thought magnesium should be under their control. The Aluminum Company of America, a Mellon-controlled industry, was to have free reign in the American market and the German Dye Trust in the rest of the world.

When the Attorney-General's office put through the indictment recently, the Aluminum Company of America pleaded not guilty, but immediately purchased outright for "several million dollars," the financial interests of the General Aniline & Film Company, a German subsidiary of the cartel operating in the United States despite the cartel agreement, in order to break the bottleneck of magnesium production.

Now wouldn't the Aluminum Company be in a pretty spot if the Government decided that such a strategic material was not being produced fast enough and took over that industry?

The international cartel boys are in the clear. They got their "several millions."

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Letters

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

Youth's Advice Good

TO THE EDITOR:

I am just a kid out of school and I realize that I haven't the experience and knowledge that our older readers have, but it seems to me that one thing is wrong with our letters we send in to the Letters department.

Ninety per cent of those letters are confined *to attacking certain persons or group of persons who are working against the principles of Social Justice,* but they do not devise any plans as to how to deal with these persons or group of persons, to minimize their strength thereby helping the Social Justice cause to get stronger.

For example, if you found out that one of the leading citizens in your community was a thief and you spread the word until the whole community knew he was a thief, that in itself would not stop this person from being a thief; but you would have to take actions against the causes that made this person a thief to insure yourselves against any further stealing by this person.

The same applies to Social Justice.

It is not enough that we expose all the enemies of Social Justice to the whole nation but we must beg and pray to God Almighty to forgive us for our past sins which were the cause of these anti-social justice groups, and we must insure ourselves of any further growth of these groups by applying the teachings of Christ to our everyday life.

We must also pray that God may let these anti-social groups see the light of true Christianity. Remember that Christ after spending His life on earth exposing the money-changers raised His voice at death to say *"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."*

— C.A.B.

Nashua, N. H.

Lindbergh Book

TO THE EDITOR:

Most SOCIAL JUSTICE readers I believe have read Father Coughlin's book *"Money — Questions and Answers"* and the interesting quotations in it from the book *"Your Country at War"* by Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., which was confiscated during the last war by Federal agents.

I am now informed that the book is now published and available. It is published by Dorrance and Company, Inc., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. ($1.85 postpaid).

I believe your readers will appreciate this information about the book.

— N.T.

Jersey City, N. J.

Patriot's Prayer

TO THE EDITOR:

May I suggest, when the past is eclipsed by *H.R. 1776,* that we the people who have faith in God bow our heads and say: "Almighty and Eternal God, bless us the posterity of those brave men you inspired in the year of our Lord 1776 to create the best instrument of Government ever handed down to man.

"If we have not been perfect in preserving the precious things those honest-intented men entrusted to us, it was not because we did not love and cherish them but somehow in innocence we seem blinded to truth by the deception of those we trust.

"For example, we know the wording of our *Constitution's* article one section eight paragraph five. We know that we, the people, have never granted our representatives, who swear to preserve, protect and defend it, authority to interpret it in any other way, yet apparently that very thing has happened.

"We know if those who now have those unconstitutionally delegated powers, would by any chance be internationally rather than nationally minded, we would be drawn into foreign conflicts that shall bring consequences serious enough to encourage our weak to seek something other than a Government with Godly intent.

"Mindful of this danger we ask the forgiveness of our errors, as we pray for light that will lead us by thy grace the 1776 Constitutional way in our pursuit of Happiness, Amen."

— E.B.S.

Roslyn, Pa.

Your Letter Counts

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to remind those who say, "what's the use of me writing my Congressman?" of a few things they should realize and why.

A Senator friend of mine once told me that it was the letters from the folks back home that influenced the representatives the most.

Some will say, "I can't write well enough." You are wrong in that respect, the poorer your handwriting the harder it will be for them to read and they are curious enough to want to know what you have to say as they know that you have families and friends who have votes.

So your scrawling letters will be more powerful than my typewritten one which can be easily read.

So don't say that your letters don't count. Read again the splendid appeal of Congressman Hoffman of Michigan and then write your letters.

Let's win the war with billets and not bullets.

— F.G.V.

Jewell, Iowa

Both Want to Win

TO THE EDITOR:

Will you not give us an article in SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine telling us exactly what are the war aims of England and Germany?

The war will of course not continue forever. It must certainly stop at sometime, no matter how far in the future that date is.

Tell us on what conditions each of the warring powers would make peace.

Who has driven all the so-called "Peace Societies" underground?

I wonder!

— A Veteran.

New York City

He Fought in '18

TO THE EDITOR:

I strongly agree with E. F., the Red Cross nurse, also P. H. C., the "disillusioned doughboy."

Both of these persons really know the hardships of the soldier at war. We who were there can talk about it. But how much weight will our talk carry to the average citizen?

They read the press propaganda, but they won't read the truth in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

As to those boys from Momence, Ill., asking someone to sponsor a bill relieving them from the *Draft Bill,* I know there are some real Christian patriots in Washington who would sponsor such a bill, but they would be "booed."

I had a nice business in 1917 and 1918 when the draft was on and was allowed only 24 hours to dispose of my stock with no one to carry on. It was a big loss to me. I served 13 months "over there," came back a wreck. It took nearly a year to get quieted down before I could do my work again.

Some time ago there was some talk of reimbursing a shipping company for loss of business due to the *Neutrality Bill.* If the latter is reimbursed, why not I and thousands more?

We who defended the flag in 1917 and 1918 will do it again if anyone tries to invade America, but I would not cross the pond again when it is not our fight.

— T.H.S.

Albion, N. Y.

Let British Post Their Assets as Collateral

TO THE EDITOR:

Enclosed find a copy of an article in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of this date, by Ernest Lindley, on the *Lease-Lend Bill,* or, as you so appropriately termed it in last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE, the "Dictatorship Bill."

This article on "British Funds," which also touches on the interest of the Dutch in the outcome of the war, should receive wider publicity than these subjects are receiving in most of our daily newspapers.

In view of the fact that the British hold large blocks of stock in many of the companies now engaged in manufacturing war materials, they are all set to collect in more ways than one. If this bill goes through as it is now, they will get their munitions at the expense of the American taxpayer; they will receive their share of the dividends paid by these companies, and what is especially ironic is the fact that the more they get for nothing the more they will be paid in dividends; and in the 3rd place, British-American financial institutions will be collecting for generations interest payments on the huge bond issues which will be floated to pay for war materials and which bonds will be bought and paid for by "fountain pen" money.

And as for the Dutch paying for their liberation, they will pay plenty to help keep their holdings outside Europe, perhaps even divide with the British, so the British can add to their ill-gotten gains.

If the truth were known, our Government has already done its bit to help out British capitalists, with their "take" on A.A.A. and other Government subsidies to American agriculture, since British interests hold the largest cotton plantation in this country.

The enclosed clipping from the *Cleveland Press* also mentions the huge Lord Scully holdings in land in Illinois and other Midwestern states.

All these should be put up as collateral for the British loans, along with the securities which they hold in American companies, the dividends and other income which should be seized to apply on these loans.

We all have sympathy for the people of war-stricken countries, but hysterical sympathy for them should be balanced by sympathy for our own poor, who have not yet had a chance to recover from the depression and who have had to face dispossession from their jobs by the steady influx of refugees who miraculously always find work immediately.

Strange interludes Washington gives us: All out against Germany, yet hands out in friendship to Germany's ally, totalitarian Russia; thumbs down in imperialist Japan, but all help to imperialist Britain; a dictatorship is evil in Italy, but O.K. in Greece; we must help stricken China with our meager war supplies (whatever we have left after "lending" them to Britain and Greece), while Britain exploits her and Russia spreads her insidious doctrine, and Japan fights to obtain a market in China.

The trend of our foreign policy is surely something to marvel at.

— An American Mother.

Cleveland, Ohio

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Letters

The Mask Is Off

TO THE EDITOR:

Well, the F.D.R.-Willkie war conspiracy is now brazenly in the open; no longer necessary to hide the monstrous visage in smiles and affability or other vote-getting devices.

All this time, the phony Republican Party has been without a leader. It had no candidate, just as SOCIAL JUSTICE pointed out during the weeks before the election.

And now a great number of American citizens, who are emphatically opposed to foreign entanglements and the policies which mean war, have no representation.

Whence the terrific pressure that made this thing possible?

What has been the aim and trend of that pressure?

One thing stands out clearly through the smoke screen and artificial confusion: we are told that Great Britain *is fighting our war.* That's somebody's ace card. Whose?

It has been said, too often for comfort, that American Presidents for a number of decades now have been "made in England." Perhaps the pressure from Great Britain is really more than our Government set-up can bear, but if so, the people should know.

There is not a red-blooded American who would not fight another war of independence at the side of F.D.R. if we knew that British pressure had him backed against the wall.

The freedom of the radio already has been taken away from us; Americans who want to hear Father Coughlin's messages are denied that privilege.

And it has come to a pretty pass when a Socialist (Norman Thomas) has to come forth to defend the principles of democracy against the Republican and Democratic Parties.

How is all this to end? To whom shall we turn for leadership? ?

Chicago, Ill. —C.F.D.

Citizens Committee

TO THE EDITOR:

On several occasions you have referred to the "Defend America First Committee," also to Verne Marshall's "No Foreign War Committee," but you have not mentioned "Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee."

It was this organization who sponsored Col. Lindbergh in Chicago also Senator Holt and Senator Nye who was to speak but on account of important duties in Washington could not be present.

The reason for calling your attention to this is that SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine has given publicity to other Committees but has failed to recognize "Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee."

Our organization meets every Friday at 8:00 at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. Admission is free.

— Mrs. C.S.

Chicago, Ill.

Never at Villanova

TO THE EDITOR:

My attention has been called to page 8 of SOCIAL JUSTICE for January 6, 1940, to an article called "Refugee Church Robber." Therein it was stated that "He was said to have been employed until recently at Villanova College." May I call your attention to the fact there is absolutely no foundation for this statement.

When the news account of this man originally appeared in the *New York Times,* this paper was the only one, so far as I know, that asserted his connection with Villanova College.

At that time this error was called to the attention of the *New York Times* and in a subsequent issue they printed a correction. I would ask that you extend to Villanova College the same courtesy.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my original letter to the *New York Times.*

—Rev. E. V. Stanford,
President.

Villanova, Pa.

German 'Stupidity'?

TO THE EDITOR:

Regarding your article on page 13 of the Dec. 30 issue, I would like to ask what makes it "smart" when the British proclaim themselves a superior race—and "stupid" when the Germans do likewise?

It may be that the Prussians are arrogant, but to my mind, there is nothing of the shrinking violet about the ruling class in England, either. I can't see anything very humble in British propaganda.

If you were ever on a boat filled with Irish passengers, but manned by a British crew and could witness—as I did—the condescending attitude of these same British toward the Irish, you would not agree entirely with your "foreign observer."

It isn't a case of German stupidity in propaganda, so much as it is a case of all peoples all over the world having become accustomed to the British claim of superiority —and believing it.

The Germans, at least, are fighting their own battle, as they did before — something the British have never done and probably never can do.

— K.L.Z.

New York City.

Youth and Leadership

TO THE EDITOR:

Some writers there are who strive to paint a gloomy, discouraging picture of youth as it exists today, in all its shortcomings. "With the coming of the automobile," they say, "with vice and liquor everywhere prevalent, youth takes its fling. They are headed straight for a slothful end."

How about some of our superiors? With world conditions taking shape as they are, have they not shown some lack, at least, of leadership? In the rush for a living have they not come to disregard a few of the principles which are supposed to constitute an upright life?

"We listened to the false gods who preached the nefarious doctrine that success was the sole standard of merit." says one historian, Hendrik W. Van Loon.

Who are the false gods? Are they not our superiors? Men high in industry, finance and Government.

In a certain chapter of Louisa M. Alcott's *"Little Men"* I recall the author told of the passing of an esteemed character named John Brooke. He had always practiced the *Golden Rule.* His life was an example for others. This paragraph comes back to me: "Yes, genuine, simple, true goodness is the best capital to be founded in this life. It lasts when fame and money fail and it is the only riches we can carry out of this world with us. Remember that, my boys, and if you want to win confidence, respect and love. Follow in the footsteps of John Brooke."

Auburn, Ky. —J.B.L.

The Wrong Portfolio

—Cartoonist Elderman in the Washington Post

Where Is Some Evidence?

TO THE EDITOR:

Those who advocate aid to Britain and American belligerency say that such a move *is necessary to defend America.* Their premise is the unsupported belief that Hitler will attack America after he defeats Britain. Not one bit of evidence has been given to show the American people that Hitler has such intentions.

Let us, in our communications to newspapers and Congressmen, constantly demand that they produce this evidence.

Let us not accept the presumptive evidence contained in the question, "Didn't he invade Poland?" So did Russia!

America could not be considered a stepping stone to Germany's perennial economic aggressor, Britain. Poland and other small countries were.

Any other supposed evidence should be thrown out unless it pre-dates the Administration's belligerent verbal attacks upon the Axis.

Swissvale, Pa. —W.T.B.

Words vs. Deeds

TO THE EDITOR:

Wish to call your attention to Hon. Clarence C. Dill's book, *"How Congress Makes Laws."*

Under paragraph, *"Foreign Delegation Paraded Past the Treasury"* it relates how Speaker Champ Clark when asked by a Committee to permit the hoisting of the British flag upon the Capitol, stated the British flag will not be unfurled as long as he has anything to say, because they burned the Capital down in 1812!

This ought to be a living example of Americanism for the present Speaker and the President of the Senate. The story ought to be given space in your paper.

In the 1940 *Americana Encyclopedia,* page 265, we read what Professor Wm. E. Lengelback, dean of the University of Pennsylvania and professor of Modern European History of Pennsylvania University, says are the causes of the present European War.

The President said in a recent criticism of Wheeler that it is a rotten thing to say our boys will be sent to Europe.

If it is a rotten thing to say, that our boys will be sent to Europe, *how much more rotten would it be to send them?*

Washington, D. C. — American.

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Comment

Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel*

SOCIAL JUSTICE said several weeks ago that we would publicly commend any newspaper that undertook to apologize to Father Coughlin and the Christian Front boys for the unjust and damaging smear campaign waged against them a year ago.

We are happy, therefore, to quote the following editorial from a recent edition of the *News-Sentinel* of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

"Before it becomes too late, let's ask that there be a restoration to American life of the thing known as sportsmanship," the editorial says.

"Let's not accept empty charges as proof of guilt.

"Let's not punish human beings for any offenses *without trial.*

"Let's not accept every bit of idle gossip by Mother Grundies here and there, that So-and-so is a pro-Nazi, anti-Semite, or other enemy of the American system.

"Honoring idle gossips does not belong in the United States of America.

"And anyone attempting to introduce it here not only is to be condemned, but is certain to be punished for it eventually, by American public opinion.

"More than a year ago, 17 young men, more to be pitied than nationally feared, were arrested in New York City on charges of 'planning a revolution' in this country.

"They were known as 'Christian Frontiers.'

"Their blood was instantly demanded.

"But fortunately we still have a judicial system in the United States.

"Those men were tried, and recently all of them were acquitted.

"Their arrest had been big headline stuff, accorded much attention over the radio and on the front page of all the New York newspapers.

"But for some reason, their acquittal was minor news, played down as of little importance by the radio gossips and the metropolitan headline-screamers.

* * *

"All right, they were just 'little fellows.' and no one is likely to sue anyone because of any injustice which may have been done them.

"But after all, this country was designed to protect 'little fellows.'

"That is one very important reason why this country is so great.

"Recently Walter Winchell attacked Mr. W. J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Company, a concern which now seems to be the object of a rather concerted effort from high quarters.

"In earlier days, Mr. Cameron was charged with being engaged in anti-Semitic activities, as Mr. Justice Hugo Black, of the U. S. Supreme Court was once engaged.

"If Mr. Cameron has repented — and it appears that he has — then he is entitled to the same forgiveness that has been extended by the American people to Mr. Justice Black.

"Mr. Winchell, however, did not deal with Mr. Cameron's anti-Semitic record, if he has one.

"Instead, Winchell charged that Mr. Cameron waited many years before becoming an American citizen, and then became one on the basis of false information.

"We haven't the slightest knowledge as to whether Mr. Winchell is right.

"But there is not a good newspaper in the country which would allow one of its reporters to make that sort of charges against Mr. Cameron or any other American citizen, without more accurately detailing them and without removing from them the Winchellian innuendo which is unfair to Mr. Cameron.

"But Mr. Winchell's radio sponsors are not bound by any such restraints. And that is very unfortunate.

"Let's not be swept off our feet by such statements by gossip-mongers.

"Let's not be so ready to lose our heads.

"Let's insist upon justice for our neighbor with as much vehemence as we bring to demands for justice for ourselves.

"Let's become America once again."

* * *

This strikes us as an honest utterance and good, sound American sentiment; and once more, the nation must come to the Middlewest to find it.

A good many years ago — this Commentator is going to venture that it was more than 50 — a bright young man named William Rockhill Nelson, quit the *Fort Wayne Sentinel* to go still further West and strike out on his own as an editorial pioneer.

Before he went, he compared notes and took counsel with another young journalistic individualist — Lucius W. Nieman, founder of the *Milwaukee Journal.* Young Nelson's adventure is history. He founded and built the *Kansas City Star.*

It was long ago, but traditions cling to editorial premises and often outlive the oldest workers. Something of the traditions that inspired young Nelson must still survive in the editorial sanctums of the *Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.*

Wanted: Ear-Stoppers

WHEN radio, the inventors' marvel of the century, became perfected, most people hoped that it would become a genuine instrument of education and enlightenment.

Their hope was short-lived.

With a few notable exceptions, the listening public has been deluged with crime dramas that cater to moronic minds, hotcha jive rhythm and propaganda of every conceivable sort.

Of course, the broadcasters had to devise programs to satisfy every stratum of their listening public; they had to sell their advertisers' products; and, since radio is "big business," they had to show profits on the balance sheets.

Leaving aside all mention of the case of Father Coughlin, who was barred from the air by the controllers of the radio monopoly — *because certain powerful individuals did not wish his weekly message to be heard by the American people* — we come to the recent interesting announcement that a group of "United States Writers Plan Air Shows to Fight Alien Propaganda."

An Associated Press dispatch (Jan. 25) reports:

"James Boyd, novelist, announced today that a group of American writers and playwrights had formed the Free Company to prepare dramatic broadcasts as a counter-attack against foreign propaganda in this country.

"Asserting that 'the effectiveness of hostile propaganda is greater here than generally realized,' the Free Company said in a statement, that the 'best defense would be positive restatement in moving terms of our own beliefs.'

"Among those preparing the nationwide broadcasts will be Robert E. Sherwood, Orson Welles and Archibald MacLeish. Other members of the group are Marc Connelly, William Saroyan, Maxwell Anderson, Stephen Vincent Benet, Paul Green, Sherwood Anderson, George M. Cohan and Boyd."

* * *

Now, the personnel of this enterprise is highly significant.

Robert E. Sherwood devised the full-page "Stop Hitler" advertisements which appeared under the sponsorship of the questionable *"Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies."* He is an arch-Hitler hater, but has been scrupulously silent regarding the atrocities of Josef Stalin.

Orson Welles, we remember, is the talented young man from Kenosha who scared the nation out of its shoes with a dramatized version of an invasion from Mars. This experiment in mass mesmerism has been extremely useful to the propagandists.

Mr. Archibald MacLeish, recently appointed Librarian of Congress, has long lent the use of his name to various leftist organizations. He, too, is known as a "Hitler hater," with praise for Stalin and the enslaving achievements of the Soviet Communists.

The incorporators and financial backers of the Free Company are not announced. But we'll bet a proverbial cookie that no radio play over their program will ever present the various acts of aggression being committed in this country by the Communists of the U.S.S.R.

And what a swell series of thrill dramas could be written around that subject, pointing out how Communist Russia has had countless secret agents, saboteurs and revolution makers constantly at work within our borders.

Look at the assassination of Krivitsky!

Look at the collapse of Mr. Dies the moment he said that the assassination was one of the biggest scandals of the year, and announced his intention to blow it all wide open!

What dramatic possibilities for the radio thrillers in all these events!

But just try and get any of it on the privately-controlled radio in America.

So the Free Company is going to bombard the American people with more "counter-attack," as they say, to "save us from foreigners."

God help America!

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Comment

History Is News

THIS MAGAZINE frequently quotes from the editorial column which Mr. William Randolph Hearst personally conducts in his many newspapers.

At 77, long past the time when his years of service entitle him to retirement, this dynamic editorial individualist sets himself to the grilling task of doing a daily column of editorial comment.

In a series of recent interviews and statements for *Editor & Publisher,* the trade magazine of the newspaper craft, Mr. Hearst divulges some views about his work. We believe they are of wider interest than confined merely to workers in the newspaper field.

For example: "I delve into history because it is news," Mr. Hearst replied to one query.

"There is frequently amazing analogy between past and present events.

"Why all this talk about Caesar and Cleopatra when they are dead and have been for a matter of two thousand years?

"Only because Caesar was a dictator and dictators are very much in the news these days.

"And because Cleopatra was a lovely lady, and lovely ladies are always in the news—in fact, they make most of it.

"History repeats itself, and what dictators did in former days, dictators may do again—and, in fact, are doing.

* * *

"History is the lives of great men—all else is statistics. Herodotus had that thought and that plan of history 2400 years ago.

"What," he asked, "can be more interesting than history if properly told? What more absorbing than the lives of great men?

"Herodotus told intimate tales of their lives, gave remarkable incidents of their careers, made history human.

"Many of the great men of 2500 years ago were very like the great men of today —many of the incidents are like incidents now occurring.

"Many forms of government were like modern governments.

"Many conflicts were based on the same general principles.

"Many results today are just what we might have expected if we had read understandingly the stories of the lives and experiences of those who have preceded us in the prolonged goose step of history.

"Everything that is happening has happened before.

"It is the same drama in a new setting.

"Given similar circumstances, human emotions produce similar results.

"The quotation, 'We learn nothing from history except that we learn nothing from history,' merely means that we do not read history.

"If we study it comparatively, it is news.

"It is more than news.

"It is prophecy.

"It tells us not only what is happening, but what is going to happen.

"At least that is my story, and I am stuck with it.

* * *

"Anyhow, it does not come easily.

"I have to grind it out.

"I take four or five hours to write it—and sometimes I write a bad column—I mean a worse one and have to tear it up and write another.

"And I do not have time to tear that one up, although I should.

"But I have to catch the edition.

"Then sometimes I have to read a day or two to refresh my memory on historical matters.

"I cannot afford to be wrong, as my contributors jump on me.

"It is surprising what a lot those letter writers know, and how good some of their stuff is.

"I work on the papers in the daytime.

"I generally write at night and usually get to bed about 3 or 4 o'clock.

"But sometimes not until 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning.

"It is an awful life and I do genuinely envy columnists like Damon Runyon and E. V. Durling and Arthur Baer, who write easily and delightfully and produce something that adds to the happiness of humanity.

"I do not want the column to go to other papers because I want it printed on the first page.

"People think anything printed on the first page must be good.

"I do not want to undeceive them.

"I do not relish comparison with other columnists on merit alone. However, I am going to stop writing in a little while because we will soon be in war and all you can say in war is that everything is all right whether it is or not—else you are not a good American, and I want to live and die a good American."

Rabbi's Recommendation

THE *New York Herald-Tribune* on February 10th carried an item headed:

"RABBI ASKS OWN CONTROL FOR JEWS IN COMMERCE.

"Urges Committee of Leaders to Pass on Conduct."

"Rabbi Jacob Katz, in his sermon yesterday morning at Montefiore Synagogue, Hewitt and Macy Places, the Bronx, suggested that Jewish leaders should create a committee of public opinion to control the commercial conduct of Jews.

"Referring to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's visit last week with the Leviton plant strikers in Brooklyn as 'a friendly warning to the owner of the plant,' he said that the person responsible for the 'ill-feeling' there should yield not only for the good name of the industry, but for the good name of the Jewish people.

" 'However, we are not concerned so much with an individual who has already held his gain to be above the common good,' he added, 'as with the future prevention of such personalities and eventualities . . . To avoid a repetition we need Jewish leaders who will create a committee of public opinion controlling their own, a committee that will approve and disapprove the commercial conduct of their co-religionists in labor and capital.' "

Mass for Peace

UNDER the auspices of the American Committee for Peace and Justice a *"Pro Pace" Mass,* a Mass for Peace, will be celebrated on Washington's Birthday, February 22, at 10 a.m. sharp, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 30 West 16th Street, New York City.

The Rev. Father Delaney, S.J., of the Xavier Labor School, will preach.

A mass meeting for peace, sponsored by the same committee, will follow on Tuesday, February 25, at 8 p.m., at the Midtown Music Hall, 846 Seventh Avenue, at 54th St., New York City.

Dr. George Sullivan is chairman; Miss Ellen Allen secretary-treasurer; and Patrick Clare, director, of the American Committee for Peace and Justice.

Jews See U.S. As New Center

WORLD leadership in Jewish spiritual life will have to seek a new home.

Political difficulties in Palestine give America "an opportunity to develop as the spiritual guide to all Jews throughout the world."

These thoughts, expressed by Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, professor of history at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, served to keynote the tenth annual Northeast Regional convention of American Hebrew Congregations recently held in Boston. More than 300 organizations participated.

Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, of Hartford, Conn., a member of the national committee, characterized the synagogue today as "the bulwark of the preservation of Jewish and democratic ways of life."

The basic principles this country is trying to preserve, Rabbi Feldman said, are a fundamental set of religious ideals "as well as part of a political and economic structure."

A warning that "the balloon will burst" was sounded by Matthew Porosky of Boston, a member of the national executive board, who addressed a luncheon meeting.

The collapse will come, he warned, as a result of "intensive war activities by which nations are building up national debts."

According to the *New York Journal and American* account, the speaker cited in particular the twenty-year war industry of Germany and the present rearmament activity of England.

He said all nations are going into the program of building up their national debts by borrowing from their own people and using the money over and over again.

"And now," he concluded, "the United States is going to increase its debt in order to become the arsenal of all liberty-loving nations!"

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NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Mardi Gras-and Ash Wednesday

ONCE MORE the nation's attention turns imaginatively to the fortnight of pageantry and high carnival in New Orleans.

Mardi Gras has become a tradition in this old French colonial capital. Long ago it surpassed the Old World custom from which it derived to become uniquely an institution of the Deep South.

In a world harassed by war, the romance of the carnival makes an "escapist" appeal, so that the people of New Orleans, and the tourists who have flocked there, have thrown themselves unreservedly into the spirit of the festivities which close with the colorful masquerade of Fat Tuesday.

In pre-war Hungary, and the Catholic countries of southeastern Europe, the pagan Gypsies caught something of the same *Mardi Gras* spirit and closed their feasting with an appropriate ceremony of "burying the violins." Thus, the silenced strings, and the gaiety and dancing desisted from, commemorated the season of the Lenten fast.

For after all, it is Ash Wednesday, and the penitential season of Lent, that gives the preceding Tuesday its festive zest.

Will the tourist world which makes gay with New Orleans folk at *Mardi Gras* now join them in their fasting and Lenten spirit of penance?

Our nation in this hour of uncertainty and trial could well do with a *spiritual Coventry*, lest our social sins — continued in and unrepented of — bring upon us a physical Coventry sooner than we suspect.

* * *

The spirit of self-denial and mortification — a time of spiritual inventory, of repentence for sin, and confession of past error — are not new. It was not even "original" with Christianity — although it remained for the Christian Church to bring a universal observance of Lent to the whole world.

And just as the individual Christian will take stock of himself, and by voluntary fasting and self-denial do penance for the error of his willful ways, so nations — which are more than merely a collection of individuals — need to acknowledge their social sins, make correction — *and do penance!*

We hear much these days about the "democratic way of life." Not so much is being said about the "Christian way of life." But Christians know that even the democratic way is an empty deception if it be not also a Christian democracy.

A pagan democracy, an un-Christian democracy, or an anti-Christian democracy, is for us unthinkable and intolerable.

* * *

However disheartening the international outlook as the world comes to another Ash Wednesday, the Christian is sustained, even in his penitential gloom, by the solid assurance of ultimate victory.

It does not matter so much if the material victory is achieved in one man's lifetime or generation, or even this century — *eventually, God always wins!*

So that an individual, or a nation, who is on God's side *is on the winning side.*

The individual who is — as Catholics say — in a "state of Grace," has already won!

That we may better deserve to share in the victory, therefore, America needs to drive out the devil of Marxism by prayer and fasting.

Not only will we make merry then at the festivities of *Mardi Gras,* but we will begin to take our spiritual inventory on Ash Wednesday.

Winners in "America First" Contest Announced in This Edition of Social Justice

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